IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,951—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 12, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
17th May	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6 00	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	13000
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
*22nd "	CALEDONIA	8 00		
30th "	SALSETTE	169 0	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
*Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rae	27th Aug. 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4950	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Name Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lunga ...2135 Sun. 12th May 11 a.m.* P.D. & O.M.
Dumra ...1495 Tues. 13th May 9 a.m. † G. M.
Lhasa ...2154 Friday 16th May 10 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 15th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 15th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th May, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	18th May
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th June.
*Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso.	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool "	605	957
Bombay to New York "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W & A GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	.. Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	.... Rs.	24,00,000
31st July "	..... Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December "	.... Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London. Manager

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as:—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE.
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO
Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE:		NEW YORK.
Capital Paid-up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kolantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400.000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd, and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	" "	
Chester	125o	" "	
Devoe's	125o	" "	
Monkey	125o	" "	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. E. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF YORK"
ARRIVED on 10th May 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC is hereby warned that one BABOO JOGGESWAR MUKERJI who announces himself as "Swami Gananandji Maharaja the founder of the Mahamandal" is not an authorised agent of the Mahamandal Shastra Prakasak Samiti Ld. and not empowered by the said organisation to receive donations or Subscription or to collect money or to contract any monetary transaction whatever with any party in connection with the said Society and its "Bidyaratnakar series of Sanskrit Publication which is the property of the said Mahamandal Shastra Prakasak Samiti and not the personal property of the said Swamiji."

T. C. SARMA,
Secretary M. S. P. Samiti Ld.,
Gudhulia, Benares City.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1913, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs 5 per Share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1912, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd May, 1913, between 11-30 and 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 9th May, 1913.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and erection of a STEEL or IRON TANK 200,000 gallons capacity the bottom of tank to be forty feet high above rail level and with foundations 10 feet below rail level at Bhuawal Station. The Tank to be supported on columns, the weight on foundations when tank is full of water not to exceed 1½ tons per square foot.

Tenderers will submit their own design and the specification should state country where material manufactured. Designs and tenders should be submitted before noon on June 30th, 1913, to Undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAILPIECES CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND LEAD SCRAP PIECES OF OLD BRASS TUBES, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p m, (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th May 1913, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 17th April, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

BEGINNING FROM

To-Night.

6-30 and 10 O'clock Shows

EXCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT

MISS GEORGIE CORLASS

THE BRIGHTEST STAR

ON

THE EASTERN STAGE,

AND

MR. HARRY QUININGBOROUGH

FROM THE LONDON COLISEUM.

CURFEW MUST NOT RING

To-Night.

The old story told by a new method.

A HUMAN TARGET.

A masterpiece in "Thrills," full of exciting moments.

THE CUP FINAL.

NO ALTERATION IN PRICES.

Variety and Picture Combination

PROGRAMME

6-30 and 10.

Picture Programme at 8-30 P. M.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.
TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY.
6-30 to 8-30

AN ATTRACTIVE ATTRACTION.
Exclusive and Expensive Engagement.
RICARD AND BEST
(MONTE) (OLIVE),
IN THEIR GREAT MUSICAL ACT
MUSIC.....MIRTH.....MELODY.

LITTLE MONA.
THE COMEDIENNE WITH A VOICE.

THE MELBOURNES
IN A NEW BURLESQUE,

EILEEN MELBOURNE
IN A BUDGET OF NEW SONGS.
And our "Exclusive" Pictures.

ENGLISH CUP FINAL
The Great Football Match
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A BEAUTIFUL TRAITOR } STURLE TROUPE OF ACROBATS.
PATHE'S GAZETT } AND OUR USUAL NON STOP SCREAM.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR 10 o'clock SHOW will be at
THE "ALCAZAR."
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION OF "STARS" EVER PRESENTED.
Over 500 people unable to obtain a seat last night.
** MDLLE. LYGIE **
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION:
"THE FIRE DANCE."
REAL FIRE!! REAL FLAMES!!!
● MISS MARIE GODWIN. ●
THE CHARMING SOUBRETTE
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
THIEF OF LOVE } THE..... ..... FATAL..... ..... PORTRAIT.
THE ISLAND OF JAVA.
An interesting Travel Subject.
2 SCREAMING COMICS 2
PATHE'S GAZETTE OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.
TO-NIGHT
AT 10 P.M.
AND EVERY MONDAY, SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme,
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
BOOK YOUR SEATS "NOW."

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET a nice BUNGALOW on Bombay-Agra Road, near Revenue Buildings, at Nasik, suitable for Europeans. Convenience for a garden and a well in the compound. Reasonable rent to be settled personally or by a letter, Communicate with
VISHNU LAXMAN VAISHAMPAYEN,
Near Asradoor,
Nasik.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank, out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the Bagtian principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette"

WANTED.

WANTED SUFFERERS to use our harmless SANYASI'S OIL, externally, for nervous debility (unitching). A Phial Rs. 2 only. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
An Entirely New Programme. Pictures that will Delight all Hearts.
THIS WEEK'S STAR-FILM:
"THE HONOUR OF HIS FAMILY."
A highly tragic Episode of the American Civil War.
See also:—
1. LOVE YE ONE ANOTHER..... (Coloured Drama).
2. ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA..... (Remarkable views).
3. HOW THEY GOT MARRIED ..... (Comedy).
4. POLIDOR AND THE BABY..... (Comic).
5. TWEEDULDUM'S CYCLE RACE... (Comic).
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.
MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,
IS
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.
Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
1913

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—COMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1283.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE 17, Elphinstone Circle

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED by European Engineering firm a CLERK, quick at figures and making out costs. Apply stating past experience and salary expected to Box No. 731, care of this Paper.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE
is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.
PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM St., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,
G. Q. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.
SECOND TO NONE WHISKY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PRESSED BALES OF HAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, by order of Mr. Madhowji Ghelabhoy and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Vishnu Ballal and Co., the following:—

About 4 lakhs pounds of Hay, at Dhanu, about 15 minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

About 3 lakhs pounds of hay, at Boisar, about 15 minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

About 1 lakh pounds of hay, at Palgar, about 15 minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

About 1,08,640 lbs. of hay, at Golwad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MALAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, at Malad, near "Narsingh Bag" about 10 minutes drive from the Railway Station, by order of the owner the following:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mowza Malad in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2,405½ square yards or there abouts, and bounded on the east by the land of Soonderbai, wife of Madhowrao Gunpatrao, on the west by batty fields of M. P. Choksi, on the north by public Road, on the south partly by the land of M. P. Choksi, and partly by the land hereinafter secondly described.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mowza Malad, in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,208 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the land of Anandrao Ramchandra Manker, on the west by the aforesaid firstly described property, on the north partly by the aforesaid firstly described property, and partly by the land of Mr. Mahadavrao Gunpatrao, and on the south by the land of M. P. Chowksy.

The Land described in the schedule has two substantial built bungalows, a well and an extensive garden, having mango trees therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Furnished Bungalow, at Matheran known as "Kalyandas Lodge."

Under instruction from the owner Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sell by public auction, at their rooms, at Apollo street, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

A very large furnished bungalow, at Matheran, known as "Kalyandas Lodge" most centrally situated, about 10 minutes walk from the Railway Station, Site No. 36 Newly painted and most substantially built Moulmein Teak, with outhouses and stables, containing six bedrooms with bathrooms and one large drawing and dining room with a large verandah on either side open to westerly breeze, admeasuring 6 acres and 14 gunthas or thereabouts, bounded on the east partly by "Arnold Lodge" and partly by public Road, on the west by the property of Ebramkhan, on the north and south by public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th May, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain R S B Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 8th May, with mails, a general cargo and 18 cabin and 129 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh 28th April via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo 3 cases opium; 2 cabin and 35 deck passengers.

The City Line Steamer City of York, 5022 tons Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool 17th April with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Trigonia, 1055 tons, Captain Gramderk, will sail to-day, for Abadan with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3,554 tons, Captain B. Altemeppen, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc, with a general cargo.

The steamer Iran, 4,096 tons, Captain T, B. Peabody, sailed on Sunday for London and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J, Younger, sailed on Sunday for Rangoon via Marmugoa with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N. Co's steamer Austria, 4,869 tons, Captain M. L. Cosulich, sailed on Sunday for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F Vine, R. N. R. sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Khosron, 2410 tons Captain J. Hannah, sailed on Sunday for Jeddah with a general cargo.

The steamer Heim 758 tons Captain A Erikson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber and 5 deck passengers.

The P and O. S. N. Company's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons Captain W. R. F. Hicky arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai 22 April via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passingers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Arcadia 3,513 tons Captain S. Barchani which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from London, 19th April with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Africa S. N. Co's steamer Badrie, 1613 tons, Captain A. Fisher arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh April 26, via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and 29 deck passengers.

The steamer Bahadur 2,936 tons Captain T. M. Peet arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 13th April with a general cargo and coal and 7 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M Swiftsure ..Capt Nugent...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ... R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S uffolin Comdr La Touche .. R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAY 10.

Aviemore .....2382 Koefod.....T Jeewandas
Avristan .....2448 Cold .....J F and Co
Begum.... 2942 Cooley .....T M and Co
Bankura...1905 Whitehead... 15-5 M M & Co
Caithness...2 21 Rideland.....T M and Co
Canara..... 38-9 Phillips .....M M & Co
Crosby .....2530 Williamson .....T M and C
Cam Fraser...2 85 Fisheries .....J F and C
Dan .....2759 Cuchiel ...W and A G and Co
Den of Kelly...2377 White .....K N and Co
Faris .....737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Gisavale .....2441 Soares.....Yule
Kenora .....504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Kalona .....3209 Keasley .....Antwerp... W & A G & Co
Kish .....3148 Robertson ..W and A G and Co
Lightening....121 Croaston .....M M and Co
Marmoris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Nawab..... ..2041 Kaye .....T M and Co
Newby Hall .....2839 Parker.....K N and Co
Riverdale .....2752 Sackind .....T M and Co
Sigrun...1334 Onarheim ..W and A G and Co
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda.....Nacoda
Vellore ... .3163 Kiddle ton ..... T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. MAY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Quats.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Bassano	2762	Boxhall	...Hull		J F and Co
B Ormiston	.....	3147	Hamilton	...J F & Co	
C&R Sicilia ...	3143	Maganzimi	.....	...E. Line	
Dee	Konig	3176	Caltzen	.....	...A S & Co
G Hoseluce	...598	Fanning	..17-5	...T M and Co	
K Bacon	.....	..3794	Potter	...12-5	...Kote..... P & O Co
M Magdala	3134	Galloway	.....	15-5	..... W & A G & Co
N Clintonia	...2440	Mathews .	Genoa	13-5	R E Collins & Co
O Rangoon Maru	...816	Kamoshita	..N Y Kaisha		
P Yola	2246	Williams	...Port Said	17-5	L Dreyfus & Co

Offside N

Fultalla	2702	Tallent	.....	M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Habsburg	...2385	Selerich	...	A L S N Co
2 Elysia	...3993	Coverley	...Liverpool	...18-5 W & A G & Co
4 Branksome Hall	...2727	Field	...K N & Co	
5 Cheltonian	...2761	Jones	.....	Marseilles... W and G & Co
7 Den of Airlie	3735	Thomson	...	..... M'seilles...12-5 K N & Co
8 Wartenfels	...2834	Reimer	...W & A G & Co	
12&13 Persia	...4154	Bradshaw	...P and O Co	
15 Istrar	 2979	Jacob	...Antwerp	...2-5... K N & Co

H W P D

City of York	....Wilson	.....	K N & Co
Juba	134	Cassum	.....Bo S N Co
Kola	 570	Elton	.....M M & Co
Kaveri	 553	Mahomed	.....Bo S N Co
Manamadi	545	Ahmed	.....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Palmcotta	2207	Stockwell	...M M and Co

H W V D

Lings	951	Butler	...Karachi ...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commander.	From
10	Linga	Butler	Karachi, May 8
	Kola	Elton	Busreh, April 28
	City of York.	Wilson.....	Liverpool, A. 17
	Arcadia	Barcham ...	London, April 9
11	Badrie	Fisher	Busreh, Apr 26
	Bahadur	Peet	Calcutta, A 13
	Heim	Erikson ...	Bangkok, A. 19
	Devanha	Hickey.....	Shanghai, A22
	Lancefield ..	Meikle	Calcutta, M. 2
	Koweit	Brewis	Dunbai, May 5

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Chanda	Cunn'ham	Antwerp, etc
	Caledonien ...	Fabre	Marseilles
	City of M'ter	Martin.....	Liverpool
	Itola.....	Tucker ...	Calcutta
	Salsette	Vine ...	Aden
11	Iran	Peabody ...	London, etc
	Austria	Cosulich ...	Trieste, etc
	Beme	Younger ...	Rangoon, etc
	Khosrou	Hannah ...	Jeddah
	Trigonia	Gramderk ..	Abadan

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Sunday :—

Steamer Trigonia, Gramdeik, for Abadan.
Stolzenfels, Altemepper, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Olympia," left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 8th instant.

The British India Co's steamer "Ozada," passed Lisbon on the evening of the 8th instant. The same Co's steamer "Chakrata," left Gibraltar, on the evening of the 8th instant. The same Co's steamer "Chantala," left Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant, the same Co's steamer "Serbistan," arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Ner", left Aden for Bombay on the 10th instant and she is expected here on Thursday the 15th instant at 8 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 14 bales wool, M Dagha; 16 bales wool, A Shiwji 182 casks goat skins Nizamuddin and Co.

Branksome Hall s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—25 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina; 135 bales hemp, F Khoobchand; 156 cwts Indian chutnezs, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 147 cwts Indian chutnezs F Nasoroji; 176 cwts Indian chutnezs. D D Framji and Co; 100 bales hemp. D M Doongaji; and Co; 91 bundles sandlewood billets, 21 bags sand chips, S Nawroji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kalomo s—201 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cheltonian s—495 cwts gingillyseed, J Fachiri; 252 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Den of Airble s—3,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000, cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airble s—308 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 3000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts rapeseed. B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—55 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton waste, 25 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—2,632 cwts bone sinews, R Kadabhoy; 1,005 cwts groundnut cakes V Haridas; 55 bales cottonfly 200 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Riverdale s—1,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, S Byramji.

FOR ANCONA.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Sicilia s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

Chintonia s—3,000 cwts linseed. 440 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—3 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 344 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru s—300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru s—450 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—550 bales cotton, N N K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru s—600 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 1,400 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 10.

Steamer Kola from Busreh via Karachi Agents—M M Co. 220 bags sardines, 4 bdles sharkfins, 4 bundles skins, 407 bags dates, 1 case cheese, 223 bales, 72 bundles cotton, 1 bundle specie, 32 bundles coarse wool.

Steamer Trigonia from Abadon Agents—W and A Graham and Co. 193,204 tons kerosine oil.

Steamer Caledonian from Noumea via Colombo Agents—M Maritimes 2,097 cases apples, 42 cases tea.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun	11	m 1	56	25	7
		3	5 a	27	6
Mon	12	m 2	49	24	11
		4	5 a	26	11
Tues.....	13	m 3	59	24	5
		5	8 a	26	6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun ...	11	m 7	53	14	11
		9	5 a	19	7
Mon	12	m 8	44	16	10
		10	17 a	20	5
Tues	13	m 9	49 a	17	11
		11	46 a	19	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9 (Friday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 3m
12 (Monday)	do 6h. 5m.	do 7h. 4m
13 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 5m.	do 7h. 4m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last quarter, April 27th, 11h. 39 2m. a.m. New Moon, May 6th 1h. 54-3m. p.m.; First quarter, 13th, 5h. 15-0m. p.m.; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 43-1m. p.m.; Last quarter, 28th, 6h. 33-7m. a. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOMAN.—May 6, at Lahore, the wife of A. Knox Homan, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON-GLASGOW.—May 6, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Captain N. Robertson, Glasgow, Royal Artillery, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mahableshwar Races.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim : Confide your secret to a faithless man.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure on the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

LANDING OF MAIL PASSENGERS.—On and from the 23rd instant, the mails and passengers will be landed at Carnac Bunder, north, on account of the monsoon.

S. S. "NAWAB."—The steamer "Nawab," which sprung a leak on Friday, has been removed to Pirpao, in shallow water, where her cargo of coal is being discharged.

THE MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.—His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, with a suite of fifty followers, has arrived in Bombay, and is staying in H. H. the Gaekwar's bungalow on Nepean Sea Road.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—On Friday evening, a Hindu woman named Vithabai (60), who was employed as an ayah by Mrs. Soonabai Burjorji Shroff, residing at Naigaum, committed suicide by jumping into a tank in the compound of her mistress' residence. She was taken out of the tank a short time afterwards, but was dead. It appears that she had had dysentry and was still suffering from its effects. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday morning at the Morgue, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

STORY OF THEFT AND ASSAULT.

Mr. C. A. Farmer, a pilot, who resides on the third floor of Thiriz Buildings, Colaba, has reported to the police that some thieves broke into his room on Friday night, and forcing open an almirah, carried away currency notes of the value of Rs. 240. Mr. Farmer was absent on duty at the time, and returned only on Friday evening. It appears that the thieves having taken the money took some clothes, put them into a gladston bag which was lying on the floor, and carried them away. On going out, one of the thieves stumbled against a servant sleeping outside the room and woke him up. The servant caught hold of the man, who at once struck him with an iron bar and felled him. Meanwhile the neighbours came up, and the thieves dropping the gladston bag on the staircase, ran away.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION ENTERTAINMENT.

The charity entertainment organised in aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association Building Fund was held on the Cooperage on Saturday night and was mainly patronised by Europeans, only a comparatively limited Indian audience being present. The arrangements were perfect and the brilliance of the many lights added to the charm of the place, which was enhanced by the soft and serene breeze that came from the sea. Mr L. W. Michael, who was responsible for the getting up of the entertainment, did not spare any pains to make it a complete success and deserves much credit.

The band music was greatly appreciated; the 2nd Rajputs opening the proceedings with a choice selection. The Sherwood Foresters, with their Drums and Fifes to enliven the proceedings.

The most interesting part of the programme was the appearance of the "Funniman," Mookerji, who has come down to Bombay as a society entertainer, having thrown up a journalistic appointment in Calcutta.

Calcutta police courts, unlike ours, are too well known for the considerable amusement always afforded there. Funniman, with his experience as a police court paragraphist and a member of the community to which the pleaders belong made a life-like representation of them which much amused the audience. Some acrobats exhibited feats of strength and sword-play, which was very dexterous and greatly appreciated. The proceedings afterwards terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE "RAILWAY TIMES"

The hearing of the case in which Colour-Sergeant-Instructor John Martin of the "C" Companies of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers prosecuted Mr. Rodgers and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, editor and publisher respectively of the "Railway Times," with publishing an article headed "De Profundis" in the issue of the paper of the 8th March, alleged to be defamatory to the complainant, was resumed on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kenneth Kemp, bar.-at-law, appeared for Mr. Rodgers, while Mr. Kolasker, bar.-at-law appeared for Mr. Moffatt.

After the examination of two clerks in the Adjutant's office, to prove that no telephonic message was received in the office, the case for the prosecution was closed.

Frank K. Williamson was the first witness examined for the defence. In reply to Mr. Kemp, the witness said that on the 24th of February, he was on duty at Victoria Terminus and about two in the afternoon, Mr. Game came to him and told him that Mr. Knight had asked him to take some ticket-collectors and go to guard Armsteads's house, and attend the funeral. He was also told to go to Sergeant Martin to ask him to arrange for the funeral. He reached Armstead's bungalow at Byculla, accompanied by two ticket-collectors. After making arrangements with the undertaker he went to Sergeant Martins' house. He told Martin that he was there under the instructions of Mr. Knight, Station Superintendent, to ask him to arrange for the funeral. On his asking who Armstead was, witness told him that Armstead belonged to "A" Company. Then he told witness that it was not his duty, and referred him to Sergeant Smith. Witness told him that it was too far for him to go to Colaba, and said that he would ask the Adjutants' over the telephone to arrange for the funeral. Martin gave the witness the Adjutant number He went to the Fire Brigade station and telephoned and he got a reply tha the Adjutant was not in Bombay. He also got information by telephone that neither Sergeant Smith nor the Sergeant-Major was in Bombay. He informed Mr. Knight of this. He returned from the Fire Brigade Station, and on the way met Mr. Game, and told him what he had heard over the telephone. He asked Mr. Game to accompany him to Sergeant Martin's. They went to Sergeant Martin again. He told Sergeant Martin that the Adjutant, the Sergeant-Major and Sergeant Smith were away and in reply, Martin simply said "Oh." Then he asked, "where are the arms to be obtained; what about the gharry hire?" Witness said "you are the Sergeant-Instructor. You know more about that." Then he and Mr. Game returned to the Fire Brigade, and Mr. Game telephoned to Mr. Knight. He got a reply that the Station Superintendent would wire to the Adjutant. He attended the funeral the next day. It was not a volunteer funeral. When witness went to Sergeant Martin's house the first time, Martin came out with a cigar in his right hand. Several of those present at the funeral expressed their dissatisfaction that the deceased was not given a military funeral Witness with Mr. Game went to the offices of the Amalgamated Society, and there saw Mr. Rodgers the first accused. Mr. Crowby, the Assistant General Secretary was also there.

At this stage the further hearing was adjourned to the 20th instant.

MUTINY ON A STEAMER.

On Saturday thirteen Chinese firemen on board the s.s. "African Monarch" were charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with disobeying the orders of the officers of the ship and with assault.

It appeared that on Friday evening about 4 o'clock the head fireman, a Chinaman, was told to tell all the other firemen to take their kit to the disinfecting shed on the shore to get it disinfected. The Chinamen are alleged to have refused; and instead took their kit to the forecastle. When the second officer tried to stop them, the first accused struck him and the rest surrounded him. In the meantime the Captain came, and handing over the man who had assaulted the second officer, to that officer, went to fetch the police. Meanwhile the other Chinese picked up, pokers, shovels, knives, stools or whatever they could lay hold on and came to rescue their comrade, from the second officer. The other European officers ran to his assistance and a regular melee ensued. The police arrived and parted the belligerents.

Some of the accused stated that they had been willing to remove their things to the shed, but the second officer came and assaulted the first accused, and so the fight occurred. Some others said that they did not remove their things as there were no carts to take them away to the shed.

The Magistrate said he believed the prosecution story and convicted the accused. The accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms varying form two to four months.

A THIEVING SON.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, ordered a Parsi boy named Pherozeshah, four aged 13, to be sent to the Reformatory for four years on a complaint of theft by the boy's mother, Meherbai.

The boy disappeared from the house on the 7th instant, and as he is known to be addicted to pilfering, the mother examined her box and missed Rs. 69. The police were informed of the theft, and the boy was arrested at the railway station, whence he was going to Poona and Rs. 45 were recovered from him.

The mother of the boy stated that she lost her husband twelve years ago. She had tried to bring up the boy in honest ways, but he did not improve. There was no man in her house, and she could not prevent the boy from stealing. She therefore requested the Court to send the boy to the Reformatory.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEATHS OF TWO MEMBERS.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry, which took place at his residence in the Fort on Saturday morning about 11 o'clock. The deceased gentleman was a property owner and for several years had represented the ratepayers of the Fort Ward on the Municipal Corporation, in the affairs of which he took an active part.

Another member of the Municipality, whose death we also regret to record is Mr. Kallabhai Lallubhai of Surat, who was for a short time member of the Bombay Corporation. The deceased was known as a social reformer amongst Hindus, especially as he gave evidence in the wellknown Maharaj Libel case on behalf of the late Mr. Kursondas Mulji, the first Hindu reformer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The programme of pictures presented at the Excelsior on Saturday and Sunday has seldom been beaten. It appealed to all, presenting scenes from both the old world and the new and charming the eye with the beautiful Pathe-colour, which has such a seductive effect. One picture instructed the mind with an illustration of the methods by which iron is converted into steel in one of our great Indian industries, another takes the onlooker through the thrilling episodes of a dramatic picture-story, any finally, one is moved to mirth by the quaint adventures of one of the funniest of cinema comedians. To many among the audience, the film taken by Messrs. Pathe Freres, showing work being carried on at the Tata Iron Works at Sakchi, was a revelation as showing the beginning of a wonderful revolution in industry in this country. The film itself was a remarkably fine one, but it was the work of the huge ponderous machinery that it illustrated that riveted the attention of the audience, and the hope was expressed that the film, which it was intended to show only on Saturday and Sunday, would be placed on the screen again this week. The expectations entertained with regard to the film, "Curfew must not ring to-night," were quite realised. It is a charming story, the scene of which is laid in one of the most interesting periods of English history and great care has been taken to give the setting strict historical accuracy. In "A Human Target," a startlingly novel episode is woven into an old theme. It is a story which "grips" and interest is well sustained until the dramatic finale. The funny film is "Max and the Donkey." Pathe's Gazette is of especial interest to sportsmen; for, it includes a film showing the English Football Cup Final at the Crystal Palace. Generally films of football matches fall rather below anticipation, but this film is quite an exception to the rule, and those who are familiar with the players found it quite possible to recognise many of them. The film is a long one, and shows some of the principal features of the game, and certainly it is possible to appreciate the fact that it was an exceptionally fast game, in which there were many thrilling situations before the Villa won by the only goal scored.

For to-night the people of Bombay are promised a rare treat in the appearance of Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough. Miss Corlass has many friends in Bombay, gained as the leading soubrette in the Bandmann Company, and is sure of a cordial welcome back to this city from those who remember her vivacious mannerisms, her sweet singing and her pretty dancing. Mr. Quiningborough is from the London Coliseum, and comes with a reputation to maintain.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

Another excellent programme is shown here this week. There are four vaudeville 'turns' and each of considerable merit, while the programme of pictures is a strong one. The new arrivals opened on Saturday evening :—Ricard and Best and Little Mona and met with a great reception. Mona is a soubrette with a fine voice, and soon made herself at home with the audience. Her single turn brought forth tunderous applause. The songs she selected were 'From Saturday Night to Monday Morning' and "Pucker up your lips," and Miss Linder's (the latest) Rag-time song from Yankee Land. The musical act of Ricard and Best was an exceptionally good 'turn', quite new, and quite out of the ordinary. Ricard in a most grotesque make up, does splendidly with his banjo. He gave some trick banjo playing which in South Africa he performed in a den of lions. The Melbournes as usual were responsible for many a hearty laugh. Their new burlesque went with a swing. Tom has quite a style of his own his unassuming manner and the way in which he drives his points home put him amongst the best of his profession. In all his sketches he keeps the audience in a roar of laughter. His 'Drama' last evening was extremely funny. Eileen assists him most ably at the piano and with 'hispatter'. Miss Melbourne gave us two songs in an admirable fashion. Her dresses are exquisite and stage deportment perfect. The pictures included the football match at the Crystal Palace for the English Cup. The star film, 'A Beautiful Traitor,' was an exciting Russian drama and the final stage where a launch is blown up as it passes over a mine in the harbour, is a fine piece of stage-craft. The troupe of acrobats (coloured) was also an excellent film. The comic picture was 'A Fool and his Money.' To-night there will only be one show, the last performance will be held at the Alcazar in conjunction with the programme there.

THE ALCAZAR.

The Cinema Co.'s well appointed theatre in Kalbadevi was packed to its utmost capacity on Saturday evening, many people having to go away unable to get even standing-room. It was quite a record night. Seven variety turns figured on the programme at the last performance. Mdlle Lygi (The Queen of Light) gave an excellent "Fire Dance" with some wonderful electrical effects and whoever was responsible for the arrangement of them, deserves great credit. Miss Marie Godwin, who has thoroughly recovered from her high indisposition of last week, was heard to advantage in her several songs, "Dearie" in particular taking the audience's fancy At the 10 o'clock performance the ball was set rolling with Pathe's Gazette and the English Cup Final at the Crystal Palace; then followed Eileen Melbourne, with the Rag-Time song that is now being sung in all 'The Revues', at home :—Oh, you beautiful Doll. That set the house going. The applause was deafening, each and every artiste getting his full share, an amusing picture followed Miss Melbourne and then came the latest arrival who is billed as Africa's Shining Star, 'Little Mona,' and at once sung herself into public favour. She is graceful, full of variety, and was a great success in her song, "Saturday Night till Monday Morning." The Melbournes were next with their burlesque, introducing different styles of amusement. The pick of the bunch was the drama in which 'Tom' was extremely funny. They furnished their part of the programme with "Everybody's Doing it," the audience joining in the refrain. Another picture and then, appeared Ricard and Best, in their musical act. Ricard with his banjo was a treat. His gags and humour were all new while his pretty assistant gave a couple of songs in rare style. They concluded with Hand Bell ringing and had to appear three times before the audience would part with them. Lew James the Hebrew comedian then presented his latest song, "Oy Vot a Game", and told some of his stories which brought the house down, and for an encore "The Jews Killarney," a comic picture, completed a most elaborate and enjoyable programme.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 10.

Rainfall has occurred chiefly in Burma, the largest amounts being Victoria Point, Mergui and Tavoy one inch, and Moulmein two. Numerous thunderstorms accompanied by very little rain are reported from the South Peninsula, the Punjab and the adjacent country.

Forecast: Some rain in Burma, North-east India and along the western Himalayas.

SIMLA, May 11.

Rain occurred in Lower Burma and thunderstorms have given scattered falls in Bengal, North-west India, South Peninsula but no large amounts are reported. The conditions are typical of hot weather with no large departures from the normal.

Forecast—Some rain in Burma, North-west India, and the United Provinces.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th May, 1913, giving date from the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the central Punjab. Sirsa records 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over nearly the whole division. Humidity has increased slightly in the north Punjab. Maximum temperature is in large excess in the extreme north. The minimum is also generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is above the average at Mainpuri.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and on the west coast of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is above the average at Neemuch and below at Bhavanagar-Para Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is slightly damper than usual at Hoshangabad and drier at Nagpur and Chanda. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is above the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks—Numerous duststorms with light showers are recorded in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. Cloud has increased over the greater portion of the south-east Punjab and sea has become rough at Karachi. Weather to north of latitude 24 deg. is yet somewhat unsettled. A few thunderstorms are reported from Mysore and the extreme south, but the associated rainfall has been light.

Isolated thunderstorms are likely in the southern half of the Peninsula. A few duststorms may occur in the Punjab and Rajputana.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov to date.
Bushire 8th	81·8	69·0	...	6·31
Jask ...	93·3	78·8	...	4·18
Muskat 8th	98·8	85·1	...	5·60
Multan	111·3	81·0	...	1·11
Rawalpindi	107·9	68·1	...	5·11
Lahore	109·4	76·2	0·03	8·26
Sirsa ...	111·3	80·0	0·14	1·45
Ambala	102·5	74·9	...	6·18
Delhi	106·0	84·8	...	2·37
Agra ...	108·0	85·0	...	2·42
Mainpuri	108·3	83·6	...	1·84
Jhansi	109·0	80·5	...	2·03
Cawnpore	104·2	84·4	...	4·83
Allahabad	103·0	78·0	...	4·56
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	89·0	79·5	...	1·27
Ajmer	107·1	85·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	103·7	77·1	...	0·47
Kotah	111·1	83·6	...	0·56
Bhuj...	103·0	77·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·3	80·7	...	0·40
Veraval	86·1	75·3	...	0·03
Rajkot	101·1	72·4	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	10 5	76 3	...	0·44
Surat	94·4	79 6	...	3 58
Ahmedabad	10·6	75·7	...	0·34
Deesa	10·3	74·4	...	0·44
Neemuch	103·9	79·0	...	0·76
Indore	104·1	76·6	...	3·74
Jubbulpore	106·8	81·8	...	7·43
Saugor	106·0	80·1	...	3·83
Hoshangabad	101	78 9	...	3·4
Khandwa	106·7	81 1	...	4·30
Akola	110·2	83·0	...	1·5
Amraoti	109·3	78·8	...	0·32
Nagpur	111·1	87·8	...	1 2·
Chanda	113·5	82·0	...	6·24
Raipur	10 7	84·6	...	3·70
Bombay	91 1	79·4	...	3 62
Ratnagiri	9 8	80·9	...	10·70
Mormugao	91·0	81·7	...	3 25
Panaji	90·7	81·5	...	3·24
Malegaon	1 6 9	75·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar	103·1	72·0	...	1·18
Poona	98·5	71·3	...	3·41
Sholapur	105·8	77·1	...	1·01
Bijapur	104 2	73·3	...	2·39
Belgaum	98 3	67·0	...	2·54
Aurangabad	104·9	75·7	...	1 15
Nizamabad (Indur)	111·9	80 7	...	3·34
Hyderabad	108·3	81·2	...	1·90
Bangalore	9 3	83·3	...	6·10
Calicut	90·8	8 ·6	...	7 88
Cochin	93·2	79·7	...	8·91
Colombo	88·0	76·5	0·16	5 ·84
Masulipatam	108 8	84·7	...	2·27
Bellary	105·0	79·3	...	4·50
Cuddapah	108·5	84·5	...	10·38
Madras	105 0	84 0	...	11·99
Bangalore	96·8	69·8	0·15	3·79
Coimbatore	95 9	73·8	0·03	14·84
Trichinopoly	105·

KET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9. BOMBAY, May 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 1-4		unchgd
3 do. Rentes.	85		1-4
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	90		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 13-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 1-16	1 8	
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-20		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20-45		01
do. do. New York	4-26		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 9-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4 1 16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	60,000
Gold to Bombay.....	£	250 000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	0,000
Silver to Hongkong	£	.....
Silver to Shanghai.....	£	.....
Silver to Ceylon.....	£	.....

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady. Quiet.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Quiet but firm.
Total Sales ... 6,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300 „
Imports ... .
Mid-Americans ... 6·6+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9 95 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6 44	6·41	6·38	6·23
+02	+02	+02	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6·14	6·05	6 03	
+01	unchgd	—01	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6·02	6·02	6 02	
—01	unchgd	unchgd	

New York 11 a.m., July 11·58, Oct. 11·02.
New York official Noon call July 11·59 Oct. 11·03.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12 01, Oct. 11·16
Liverpool market closed until Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COITON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight ...	Un-
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	received
East Indian do ...	
American do ...	
Other do ...	
Total Sales	35,000
East Indian sales	200
Total Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportations... ...	nil
East Indian Export... ...	nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	7,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	400
Do. Actual Exports ...	nil
Do. Week's Imports ...	nil
Do. Speculation	nil
Americans Afloat	140,000
East Indian	6,000
Total afloat	164,000

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 10,000
„ Receipts at „ last year... 18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 5,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 8,000
„ Spot Cotton 12·00 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·51—11
Futures—Month of Oct. 10·92—11
Advanced early on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later owing to bearish weekend statistics.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-8—1-16
Futures month of July ...	11·03—02
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·18—03
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	Bales. 7,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	59,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	43,000
Do. do to Japan	17,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports.....	495,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports.....	326,000

Liverpool, May 9.
Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Rather quieter but firm.
Tone Clothe. Through. Fair business.
Weft American "54" ... 11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 13 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C... 10 3-16
Twist "32" B ... 10 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 8 1-2
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 7-16
Twist "36" B ... 10 7-8
Twist "42" ... 12 3-8
Twist American "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Sange ... 3 1
„ Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 2 3-4
„ Shirtings 32-35 in. by 44 yds Liepmans No 1560 ... 2 6 1-4 Ex Warehouse.
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...10 15-16
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 5-32
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
months ... ... May-June. pence

Water Twist American	30s.	10 1-4	
„ „ „	40s.	11 1-2	
Mule „ „	40s.	11	
„ „ „	50s.	12 3-4	
„ „ „	60s.	15	
„ „ Egyptian	40s.	16 1-2	
„ „ „	50s.	17	
„ „ „	60s.	18	

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports—... .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 3-4+3-8
Do. Months ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 3+1-2
Do. Month— ... May-June. London—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ... 37—1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July.
... Sellers. Dull.
Barletta Ermo—62 1-2lb ... .
Do. Months ... .
Do. Buyers &c ... .
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38 unchgd.
Do Months ... May.
Buyers &c. ... Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c. ex-ship ... £2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 41—1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46 1-4—1-2
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44—7 1-2d.
Do. Months— ... April-June.
London—Done and buyers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42 1 4—3-8
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed £ 6-13-0 unchgd
May-June—Hull—Sellers.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...11 1-2 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8+1d.
May-June—Buyers. Firm.
METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 8 1+2-2
Yellow Metal	7 d. unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	£59 1-2unchgd

Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ..
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O. B. Antwerp. 5 12 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ... 11 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India 6 6 0
FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—17s.—Value.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)..13 4 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 7 1-2unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—May - Done.
Tone—Only small business.
German Beet-root 50 p.c ...9 6—1-4
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
9 9 8-1—1-41.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady. Only small business
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone - Quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... May—Value.
Tone—Quiet. Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [May 10TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovns ...	45,000	Alexandria	National Bank
1 Box Bulns ..	32,400	London	Russo Asiatic Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	77	20,358
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	32	39,034

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Bom. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „
EXCHANGE—
The market has been quiet but steady with little enquiry for bank remittance, and few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-1d. 30th May
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 1-2
Shanghai „	... 203 1-2
Japan „	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER,—
The market opened steady at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the settlement. A moderate business is reported and rates at the close are unchanged as under.
We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	96 2 0
Settlement	... „	96 3 0

BULLION.—
Owing to China buying, the market in London for bar silver yesterday was 1-8 higher both for ready and forward, the rates being 27 13-16 and 28 1-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 60 1-4. The local market opened at 70 11-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has fluctuated during the day, closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24 1 0
Australian Gold	„	24 1 0
Sovereigns Gold	„	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	„	70 6 0
1st Settlement	„	70 10 0
2nd Settlement	„	70 13 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	„	79 12 0
1st Settlement March	„	80 0 0
2nd Settlement	„	80 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Yesterday there was again little change in the American markets. The Liverpool market is now closed, and will re-open on Tuesday morning, closing again on Friday and Saturday next for the remaining Whitsuntide holidays. The local market opened steady with rates practically unchanged, Fine Broach May is still in demand and business has been done Rs, 288. There is also some enquiry for Bengals and Sindh Punjab May, and for Westerns and Sawginned. Rates close as under.
Ready cotton has also been steady with a fair demand for Broach and some Oomras styles.
QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 288	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingenghat ...	„ 282	„
Fine M. G. Naspur ...	„ 279	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	„ 275-6	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	„ 272	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	„ 265	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	„ 253	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„ 245	„
Sawginned Dharwar ...	„ 290	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns..	„ 282	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7	6	6 B.T.
May	... „	8	2	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8	7	6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	„	8	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat Apl-May	... „	8	7	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED.—
Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni ...	„	49	8 0
Yellow Higenghat	„	62	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	„	60	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 14 0 B.T.
CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0
GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	48	0 0
Small ...	„	46	0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
June—September ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T
WHEAT :—
Prices are irregular and the rate quoted in the bazaar for White Delhi May, viz. Rs. 5-9-0 R. T., is misleading as there are no actual buyers of this description at Rs 5 6-6 R. T. White Pissi 85 per cent. is selling at Rs. 5-6 0 R. T. and Delhi quality is in no way superior to this style. Brokers are said to be working to maintain the price for Delhi until the option. Settlement on the 15th instant. Buyers of ready R. R. of White Delhi can be found at Rs. 5-6-0 R T., but not above this price. Mills and exporters would buy at Rs. 5-5-0 R. T. The market up country is declining and arrivals in the districts are increasing. The price quoted up country for Delhi is about 13 seers per rupee, which is the equivalent of Rs. 5-5-0 R. T. in Bombay.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,710	
Bank of India ...	66	
Eastern Bank ...	86 1-2	
Indian Specie ...	66 1-2	

MILLS.

David ...	495	
Kohinoor ...	7-0	
Khatau Makanji Mill	1,335	x d
Manookji Petit ...	3,170	
New Great Eastern ...	250	
Standard ...	1,290	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	195	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	174	
Bombay S N Ordy ...	250	
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,420	
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20	1-2
Treachar and Co ...	472	1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 595

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	7,925	bales.
Wheat	58,479	cwts.
Linseed	34,823	„
Rapeseed	11,534	„
Gingellyseed ...	751	„
Poppyseed	3,945	„
Groundnuts... ...	757	„
Castorseed	6,447	„
Rice	632	„
Myrabolams... ...	2,197	„
Cottonseed	12,812	„
Mowrasced	nil	„
Gram	711	„
Jowar	8,7 9	„
Maize	nil	„
Barley	1,964	„

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON MAY 10.] [BOMBAY, MAY 11.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.	75 1-4		unchgd
3 do. Rentes...	85		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	90		unchgd
do, Govt. Securities	64 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London..	28	3-16	
do. 2 months hence	28 3-16	1-8	
do. in New York	60 5-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·20 1-2	-2	
do. do at Berlin	20·15		unchgd
do do at New York	4·85 7-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills.	17th ult		
3 months' sight	3 9-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 9-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	4 1-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	4 3-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-2		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans	2 7-8		1-4

Closing tone of Silver—China buying.
Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 3 7-8 unchgd.
Holidays until Tuesday.

COTTON.

Holidays in Liverpool until Tuesday.
NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	9,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year...	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	5,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	4,000
„ Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·59+01	
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·02+07	

Advanced on limited offerings and on bull support and shorts covering.
NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 2-16+1-16
Futures month of July ...	12·10+ 7
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·16+08
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	13,010,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	271,000
East Indian do ...	124,000
American do ...	3,001,000
Other do ...	146,000
Total Sales	
East Indian sales	
Total Speculation	
Do. Exportation	
East Indian Export ...	
Do. Indian Stock ...	See yesterday's telegram
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	
Do. Actual Exports ...	
Do. Week's Imports ...	
Do. Speculation	
Americans Afloat	
East Indian	
Total afloat	

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 3-8
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38
Do. Month—May-June—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 50 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Apr-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 unchgd
Do Months ... April-May.
Do Name of Ports ... Dunkirk, Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 unchgd.
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship 43 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk. Sellers
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42—1-4
Do. Months— ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-13-0
May-June—Hull—Sellers. Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...11—1-2 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 9
May-June.—Sellers.—Firm.
SUGAR—
Unchanged.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 9 5 3-4
May—Value.
Months of Shipments ... 9 9 1-2
Oct.-Dec.—Done.
Tone—Quiet but steady
Unchanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 9.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 10,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... 5,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 18 000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·00
Future Cotton at New York July ... 11·51—1
Future Cotton at New York October ... 10·95—3
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures ... Quiet.
General Tone of Market :—
Advanced early on spinners said to be ending more freely. Declined later on bear free liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ... 11·93—2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... 11·03-3
Opening tone of Market— Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ... do
Total Day's Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 300 „
Sales of Surats ... ... nil
Total Day's Imports ... nil
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·95
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 6·68
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands GOO Liverpool.

May-June	...	6·14
June-July	...	6·40
July-Aug.	...	6·38
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·23
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·13
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·05
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·01
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·00
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·01

Manchester piece goods market—Quiet with little business doing. Shirting dhooties are easier with less enquiry. Grey shirtings medium an easier.

LONDON, May 9.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-July—Ldn. 45
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Dunkirk 46 1 1-2
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Dunkirk ... 43
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Do. Tendency of the Market— .....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May— £24-10 0
do ... July-Aug.— £24-5 0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June —Dunkirk... 66 3 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 50 „
Do. Yellow Guserat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 52 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. May-June—Hull ...£6-13-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi May-June—London... 38 4 1-2
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London... 38
Do. Club No. 2.. May-June—London ... 38 4 1-2
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Steady.
Do. South Australian ...May-June.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. do
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central... ... 7 7 1-4 July option.
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

SUGAR.

LONDON, May 9.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June 9 7 1-2 „
German Beetroot. 88 per cent.
F. O. B. Hburg. Aug. 9 9 2-4 „
„ Closing Tone of Market. Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June... 13 1 1-2 „
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) June-July— 13 3 „
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June 12 6 3-4 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India June-July 12 6 3-4 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...May 12 3 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June 13 9 „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— June-July... 13 9 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, May 9.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June... 11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec. 10 9 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 4 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June... 12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June .. 13 3 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June .. ..
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 11 11 1-4
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet with little
Special Feature ... } doing.

LONDON, May 9.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	69	12	6
„ Best English Selected.	75	10	0
„ Braziers	...		
„ Tone of Market ...	Firm.		
Hard Spelter	21	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	£233	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	5-16	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	10	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	6	7	6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	6	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	7	17	6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	6	15	0
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	6	5	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5	13	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0	14	1-2
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	7	7 1-2
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	3	8	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	1	6
Lead Pig English	18	17	6
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady.		
Silver, Spot	27	13-16	
„ 2 months hence ...	28	1-16	
Tone of Market— ...	Steady.		

LONDON, May 9.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 13-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	28 1-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	China buying.
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 85 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 75 1-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 1-8
Sterling loan	£ 90 1-8
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77-9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1 2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·20
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·48
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 3-8
Interest day to day loans	3
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 1-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 5-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 9-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-2

LONDON, May 9.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Steady.
Crossbreds fine.—Firm Tops makers—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Mar-June - 3 7 1-2
General Tone of Market—Sellers firm.

NEW YORK, May 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	9,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	5,000
Exports to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00
Future „ „ July...	11·39+8
„ „ „ Oct...	11·02+7
Tone market at closing Spot ...	Steady.
„ „ „ Futures.	do
General Tone of Market.—	

Advanced on limited offerings bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	12 3-16
Future „ „ July...	12·02+9
„ „ „ Oct ...	11·16+8
Opening tone of market—	Steady.

	Bales.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports ...	493,000
Total Stock at Interior Towns	396,000
Stock in London	.....
Weeks Exports to Japan ...	17,000
Quantity in Sight from commencement of Season to date.	
Liverpool markets closed till Tuesday.	

LIVERPOOL, May 10.

COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES.

	Bales.
Total quantity in sight American ...	13,080,000
Egyptian Visible supply	271,000
East Indian Visible supply ...	126,000
American Visible supply ...	3, 0 ,000
Visible supply other places ...	146,000
Total week's Sales	36,000
Total Sold on Speculation ...	1,000
Surats Week's Sales	200
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	400
Surat Stock	7,000
Afloat American	140,000
Afloat Indian...	6,000
Total Afloat	164,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

LONDON, May 10.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). May-July—London— 44 Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...May-June—Dunkirk — 43 „
Linseed, La Plata .. May-June —Dunkirk— 41 9 „
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Quiet with little doing.
Linseed Tendency of the Market— .....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... May £24-10-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July-Aug.... £24-5-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady.
Poppyseed. Canal ...May-June Dunkirk— 66
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Quiet.
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk 50
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk— 52
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... ...
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Steady.
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels May-June—Hull— £ 6-13-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.
Wheat. Choice white Karachi May-June—London— 38 4 1-2
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red. Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...May-June London— 38
Wheat. Club No. 2...May-June London— 38 4 1 2
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... May-June—London—Nominal.
Do. Tone of market at close... Steady.
Do. South Australian ...May-June.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs. do
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ...
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental ... 7 7 1-4 July option.

SUGAR.

LONDON, May 10.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. Sellers.
F. O. B., Hamburg May-June 9 6
German Beetroot 88 p.c. F.O.B. Hamburg... ...Aug— 9 9 „
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags)...May-June 13 1 1-2 „
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)...June-July— 13 3 „
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady.
Australian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F., India .. May-June— 12 6 3-4 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...June-July— 12 6 3-4 „
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...May ... 12 3 „
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double bags) May-June— 13 9
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) ...June-July— 13 9
Do. Closing Tone of Market Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, May 10.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

(*Continued from page 4*).

But their task was not a light one. Bombay was an enormous place. It used to be the second city of the Empire; and to-day it was fourth or fifth. It was not a great gas-lighing city, nor was the population a great gas using-one. Their mains extended over a peninsula 9 miles long; and the area was very little less than that of the Gaslight and Coke Company. On the large mileage of mains, they had a slender gas consumption. It only amounted to considerably less than 2 million cubic feet per mile per annum; whereas in London it was 7 1-2 millions and in some cases nearly 10 millions, and, in the suburbs of London and in the cities of England, it ran to 5 or 6 millions. Therefore, the shareholders would see how extended and scattered were the people supplied with gas, and how hard it must be to get custom and, when they did get it, how poorly it compared with what they were accustomed to in England, where they had dense consumption in the more profitable portions of the supply areas. This showed, as he said, that their officers had a considerrable task, and one that they discharged with the utmost efficiency, in the best spirit, and with a zeal, rectitude, and earnestness whichwas beyond all praise, and which in certain previous times in the Company's history they had not enjoyed. Not long ago he had to tell the shareholders a melancholy tale; and now, when they had a comparatively different state of things with such efficiency, he felt he could not say enough. He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts, and the declaration of a dividend of 4 1-2 per cent.(less income-tax), making 7 1-2 per cent. for the year.

The Deputy-Chairman (Mr. W. G. Bradshaw) seconded the motion and it was unanimously carried.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Deputy-Chairman moved the re-election to their seats at the Board of Mr. H.E. Jones and Mr. Charles Hunt. He remarked that both gentlemen occupied positions in the front rank of their profession; and any gas company in the world would be fortunate in having them upon the Board.

Mr. Louis Penny seconded the motion; and it was cordially passed.

Both the Chairman and Mr. Hunt acknowledged their re-election.

Proposed by Mr. Samuel Spencer, and seconded by Mr. H. F. Hills, the retiring Auditors (Mr. Spencer Gore Browne, and Mr. Ernest W. Drew, F. C. A.) were reappointed.

THE BOMBAY STAFF.

The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to their officers and native staff in Bombay. They were all good workers and faithful servants; and he asked the shareholders to express their contentment with, and appreciation of, their operations.

Mr. W. Richards remarked that the shareholders felt they were splendidly served, and they were glad of this opportunity of expressing their satisfaction. He had pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Deputy-Chairman remarked that in case these remarks were sent to Bombay, and in order to prevent the officers thinking the Board were not unanimous on the point, he might say that the Directors all most heartily concurred in everything that had been said as to the good work done. The Company were very forunate in the gentlemen representing them in Bombay.

The Chairman remarked that he was sure Mr. Burch, and his efficient Assistant (Mr. Lane), together with Mr. Woodford, the accountant, and others, as well as the native staff, would be highly gratified with what had been stated. The members of their distribution staff were carrying on excellent operations; and the Board were at the present time considering the question of a new show-room in another part of the city. Everything, in fact, in Bombay was being pushed in the best possible manner.

Mr. F. R. Smith suggested the inclusion in the resolution of Mr. Dickson and the London staff, and the Chairman expressed regret for his oversight, and spoke highly of the work of the Secretary and London staff.

The motion was heartily passed.

Mr. Dickson, in acknowledging the vote on behalf of his fellow officers in Bombay and himself, together with their respective staffs, remarked that the past year had been one of considerable activity. Among other things, they had sent out about 6 miles of mains, weighing about 700 tons, 1,500 meters, and the manager had had a turnover in the fittings account of something above £10,000.

Mr. Samuel Spencer moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors for their conduct of the Company's affairs during the year. The balance-sheet they had presented was an extremely satisfactory one.

Mr. Ernest W. Drew seconded the motion which was cordially carried.

A few words of acknowledgment by the Chairman, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, concluded the proceedings.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 10.

The capital for which the Directors of the Upper Sind Light Railways appealed to the public has been subscribed more than eight times over. The Directors will proceed to allotment on Monday next.

KARACHI OCTROI CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 10.

The Karachi octroi refund case in which Chanchaldas, the munim of Rao Bahadur Seth Vashindas Nihalchand, and Kiratmal, a broker, are charged came up to-day before Mr. Richardson, City Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Karachi, when Mr. Brotherson, City Police Inspector and Mr. Demetriades of Messrs. Ralli Brothers were examined for the prosecution.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The share market ruled very strong with prices for coal shares well maintained, but little doing in other directions. The jute market was closed as usual, no business being reported. Hessians were easier and heavy goods quiet.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores India—MACON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHILDRNE'S DAY.

THE BITTER CRY OF OUR CHILDREN FOR PROTECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

Sir,—All lovers and friends of little innocent children in India are blessing her Excellency Lady Hardinge for her happy inspiration of observing the auspicious occasion of the next birthday of her august husband, his Excellency Lord Hardinge, the most popular man in India to-day, as a Children's Day. No doubt, the blessings of these little mites for being thus treated by the highest in the land will be sufficient compensation for the angelic,though arduous, task, the noble lady has undertaken on their behalf at the cost of much personal discomfort and sacrifice.

May I make this humble suggestion for the consideration of her Excellency Lady Hardinge and the public to associate the Children's Day with the inauguration o some permanent organization like Childf ren's Protection, Care and Welfare Society bearing the good name of their Excellencies, reminding our future generations of the philanthrophic and the noble work undertaken by them on behalf of our children. Such Societies should be formed in all the principal cities of India with suburban and rural branches—all co-ordinated with one another by means of a Central Society. All over India—this poor famine-stricken, plague-ridden, malarious and invalid country—the bitter cry of our children is ascending everyday to the heavens for protestion against the holocaust of preventible suffering, misery, starvation and consequent premature deaths they are subjected to, during their short, and unhappy existence in this inhospitable and callous land, where even ants and rats and cats and kine and broken down beasts of burden and wild beasts and even trees of the forest are humanely treated, whereas the children of our own flesh and blood are daily exposed to horrors—more heartrending than those of the bloodiest war of the present or any previous century.

The mere recounting of the grievances of our children would take up more valuable space of a newspaper, than the most tender-hearted editor would care to set apart for it. Hence I will briefly put down the case for the children and their bitter cry against the parents, the society, and the legislature of this country before the bar of public opinion, and let it judge for itself whether the humble and fair plea on their behalf is justified.

Against the parents, the indictment is that of ignorance, superstition, callousness and neglect with consequent starvation, sickness, slavery and child-murder, Even in civilized countries, rolling in wealth, a large percentage of school children have been found suffeirng from starvation, sickness and lack of necessaries of life, with subsequent terrible wastage of child-life and health, and hence it is not difficult for us to imagine what must be the state of our children in this poor ignorant country. Starvation, sickness and misery face us everywhere. Further, though slavery is legally prohibited under the cloak of religious custom or social usage, little girls are being openly bought and sold in the matrimonial market and minors are compelled to lead the life of shame. So that the female half of our child-population is practically in life-long bondage and heartless slavery.

The infant mortality is nothing if not euphemism for infant murder for which parents are primarily responsible. Infanticide on a huge scale still exists openly in spite of all the penal laws framed against it. Probably half the children whose hearts will be gladdened this year on the Children's Day will have left this callous and unsympathetic world for another and better one, long before the happy return of the same auspicious day, next year. For as we know the infant mortality varies from 300 to 700 per every 1,000 in differennt parts of this country.

We shall now take up the indictment against society and it is that the society has never raised its little finger on behalf of our little innocents. It has done nothing to check their preventable suffering from starvation and sickness, from slavery and murder by their own inhuman parents It has done nothing to punish the guilty, nor has it done anything to help the needy and deserving poor parents to enable them to take proper care of their children.

Against the legislature, the charge is that while passing laws for prevention of cruelty to animals and the brute creation, it has not found time yet to legislate for the protection and welfare of our children. If this indictment against the parents, the society and the legislature is justified, and I hope that this inadequate brief on their behalf will arouse popular sympathy and open the eyes of our people to the wrongs and grievances, the cruelty and oppression, the injustice and the bitter cry of our helpless children, does it not follow that it is vitally essential to organize in all parts of India, societies for the protection, care and welfare of children, which societies, should bear the honoured names of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge to whom more than to any one else, myriads of our little innocents would be,indebted for life-time, for by the inception of her noble scheme, Lady Hardinge has certainly put the younger generations under eternal debt of gratitude and love.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. DADACHANJI,
F.R.S. (Md.), (England.)

Crawford Market, May 10.

INDIAN MISSIONS TO TURKEY.

News received by the mail by Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri, Honorary Secretary of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association, states that there are 55 wounded Turkish soldiers in the field hospital of the "Bombay Poor Moslem's Medical Mission" at Omerli in Tchateldj Lines; and now that peace is to be concluded, this and the All-India Medical Mission will return to India in June next. Further, it is stated that the Turkish Government has sanctioned an annual grant of £10,000 to the Medina University, and the Government will construct buildings for the University at their cost. The University will teach ancient and modern arts and sciences and will be an up-to-date centre of Moslem culture, not only for Arabs but for the Mohammedans of the whole world. In honour of the Bombay Poor Moslem Medical Mission and the All-India Medical Mission having pitched their field hospitals at Omerli, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan has changed the name of Omerli into "Hindia" or "Hindiqui," in memory of the sympathy of the Indian Mussalmans which has been shown in a practical form,

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Captain McCleverty, 47th Sikhs, ha been appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces vice Capt. Peters, 10th Lancers, proceeding on leave.

It is notified that the Abor and Mishmi countries should be treated as "in India" for the purpose of the levy of income-tax on salaries earned by Government employes whilst serving in those countries.

A largely signed petition by members of the medical profession possessing the L.M.S. qulification has been submitted to the Registrar of the Calcutta University protesting against the proposal to re-institute the lower grade L.M.S. examination by the Calcutta University.

The Superintendent of Police, Simla, has issued an elaborate notice for the regulation of traffic on the Simla roads. If all these rules were strictly enforced, writes an impatient idealist from the hill capital, a good many people would find themselves liable to imprisonment, or a fine, or both.

On the conclusion of their field work, the Survey officers in charge of and attached to the Abor and Mishmi explorations will be attached to the Eastern Circle at Shillong for the recess to compile their maps there. Captain Cardew, in charge of the North Burma Exploration Survey, will do his mapping work at Maymyo.

In connection with the Simla Open Tennis Tournament it is understood that the East Indian Railway have granted the special concession of the issue of return tickets for single fares to competitors in the tournament, and it is hoped that other railway companies will follow suit. Intending competitors should apply for a certificate signed by the Honorary Secretary of the tournament which should be produced when applying for the concession.

By the death of the Raja of Tehri, more than half the indigenous population of Mussoorie has been thrown into mourning, and is going about with shaven heads,writes a Mussoorie correspondent. The late Raja was a well-known figure in ths station and was a most popular and enlightened Indian chief, who had worked wonders with his very backward and conservative hill-people. One of his most notable improvements was the establishment of dispensaries in the larger villages throughout his dominion.

The labour conditions on the rubber estates in Malaya, says the "Englishman," are such as to attract hundreds of thousands of Indians, mainly from the south, annually. According to official reports nearly 100,000 labourers went to the estates in 1911, and it is estimated that there are nearly 200,000 of them there at the present time. Many of them have adopted the peninsula as their home, and to induce others to permanently settle a movement has been set on foot to open estate schools, where their sons may acquire a knowledge of the three Rs. free of cost.

The Indian General Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Bhamo," while on her way to Cachar, ran aground on the Brul Sands near Achipur,and returned to Calcutta, damaged severely enough to make it impossible to proceed to her destination. After the vessel grounded, the serang in charge of her found considerable difficulty in getting her off. At length she was refloated and it was found necessary to bring her back by reason of the damages she had sustained. Here her cargo was transferred to another boat, and the damaged vessel was then taken to the dry docks for repairs.

An accident occurred at the junction of Free School Street and Park Street,Calcutta, during the storm, a few nights ago, in which a cyclist knocked down a little girl, who was accompanied by her plucky old ayah. The ayah seeing that a gharry which was closely following the bicycle would run over the child, bravely threw herself on to the child and pushed it out of danger, while she herself was run over and sustained a fracture of the left arm. The old woman gave her name to the Surgeon at the Chandney Hospital as Rukmin ayah, and stated that she was employed in Free School Street.

The introduction of English trout into the Naini Tal and other lakes has been a success. Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, United Provinces, has a note on this subject in his report for 1911-12, now published. The fry put into the Naini Tal lake have flourished. Some fish have been landed weighing 1 1-2 lbs., and larger fish have been seen rising. The record of 1 1-2 lbs. may possibly have been exceeded since the report was written. The experiment has been continued, and the Naini Tal, Sath Tal, Nankuchia Tal lakes, the Bhawali stream, and other waters, it may be hoped, will soon be swarming with British-Indian trout.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Army Temperance Association, held at Army Headquarters, it was decided that the General Secretary, the Rev. H. C. Martin, should proceed to Australia, with a view to securing information for the benefit of its soldier members as well as to give information generally to officials and employers of labour as to the exact value of Army certificates and the capabilities of time-expired soldiers. Mr. Martin leaves India on May 21st, and will probably be absent for four months, during which time he will undertake an extensive tour throughout the Australian States. It is hoped that as a result of his tour only those soldiers who are really fitted for colonial life will, in future, emigrate to the Commonwealth, while those for whom there is promise of success will obtain a better reception.

The Surveyor-General of India is inviting applications for the recruitment of about eight probationers in the Upper Subordinate Service of the Survey of India. All applicants must be over 18 and under 22 years of age next June. They must be statutory natives of India, while Indian applicants must be of pure Asiatic descent. Europeans and Anglo-Indians must be unmarried, and will not be allowed to marry until they can satisfy the Surveyor-General that they are in a financial position to do so. European and Anglo-Indian candidates must have passed the final or High School Examination for European schools Selected candidates will be on probation for two years, during which period they will receive the magnificent remuneration of Rs. 50 per mensem. On being permanently appointed they will receive Rs. 80 per mensem, rising by triennial increments to Rs. 200. They will reach their maximum after 16 years' service, when they are well on to 40 years of age. The prospects are not very promising. How the probationers are to live on Rs. 50 p.m., is not clear, unless their incomes are supplemented by parents or guardians.

WHAT WILL YOU FEED BABY ON?
A PATENT FOOD CONTAINING STARCH FLOUR OR MALT FROM WHICH BABY WILL POSSIBLY SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION, STARVATION AND RICKETS, OR
Glaxo
THE FOOD THAT BUILDS BONNIE BABIES
The New Zealand dairy product, in which cow's milk is dried, after having been enriched with extra cream and milk sugar to bring it up to the standard of healthy mother's milk. It has the great merit of being germ-free and not creating the hard curd of unmodified cow's milk, and is the only food containing the full quota of fat.
GLAXO IS SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMAND TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.
From a Mother. Bengal, India.
"I think that it is only right that I should let you know the good "GLAXO" has done for my baby boy—in fact I may say it saved his life
I tried several foods recommended by my friends, but nothing did him any good, he was always ailing, and at seven months was very bad with rickets. Everybody who saw him was afraid to handle him, for you could count his every rib, and no one thought he would live.
At last I took him to a Doctor in Colcutta who told me to start "GLAXO" at once, which I did, with the happiest results.
From the day I started it there was a marked change in him. He picked up steadily, and was a different child altogether.
FREE:—Ask your Chemist for the GLAXO BABY BOOK—it will interest you and benefit your baby.
In sealed tins at Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0 of all Chemists and Stores.
BOMBAY:—Kemp and Co., Ltd.; Thomson and Taylor; Dhairyawan Bros.; Sorabji D. Patel and Sohrabjee Hormusji and Co.
Wholesale stock held in Bombay by J. Pearson & Co., Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar.
Exported by Indo-Burma Co., Ltd., Wool Exchange, LONDON, E. C.

"BURGOYNE"
ANÆMIA.
BURGOYNE'S
SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE
OF LIME
An invaluable Tonic and Restorative in all debilitating conditions of the system.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.
FOR PURITY

16" Small size
THE
"SECULAR"
Keyless Lever Watch.
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
18" Medium Size.
IN OPEN FACE CASE.
NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20
16" Small Size.
Open Hunting. Half face. hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case.....Rs. 14 Rs. 16-8 Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case..... „ 20 „ 24 „ 27
In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.
DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TRICYCLES : : : :
PERAMBULATORS: :
CONBINATION BEDSTEADS : :
FANCY TOYS, BEST PRESENTATION ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.
A mere inspection of our heavy assorted stock in our Show-room is respectfully solicited.
Charges Moderate.

ENGLISH GOODS TRADING CO.,
35, HORNBY ROAD,
Fort, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins
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Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	10	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 12th May, 1913.

RUBBER PROSPECTS.

THOUGH the mind of the Public or that portion of it that allows itself to speculate, is no longer in a fever of excitement over rubber prices and projects, the subject is by no means neglected, and an alert eye is kept on the demeanour and progress of the principal rubber-producing countries of the world. The "Times" tells of a series of investigations and experiments recently made by the authorities in Para, that starting point for all the great and small rubber enterprises now scattered through the globe. The Amazon Valley trade is carried on through that part and the big shipping firm of Alfred Booth and Co., joined in the exhaustive inquiry there made. The intention was to discover data for a reliable comparison between the East and Brazil as rubber-producing regions and for this purpose a Commission was appointed. Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, Java and Sumatra were visited in the winter of 1911-12, by the Commission with Mr. C. E. Akers at its head, and a close study was made of the methods and cost of rubber-growing everywhere, of its present state and probable expansion, and of the labour conditions in each district. The "Times" summarises the chief items in the Commission's Report as well as the results of the enquiry in Brazil.

Any one with even a little knowledge of rubber, could have guessed that the steady increase in cultivation of that commodity in the East must affect the Amazon traders. In that region they have, it is true, supplies of rubber almost independent of any labour but that of collection, but the forest is thick, the trees are scattered in nature's own wild way, labour is insufficient, and wages are high. The careful, scientific methods introduced and followed in all the new rubber countries, found, for a long time, little favour in Brazil, for Para could point to better results from her own traditional system of curing the latex. But a rapid improvement in plantation rubber gradually brought it well in front of the Brazilian artiele in the market. Brazil, unfortunately, depends largely for her revenue on this natural source of wealth and will consequently be hard hit when the increase in Orient supplies brings the market price so low as to leave but little profit to the Brazilian trader. It is sad but true, looked at from the point of view of those who want to make money quickly, like the classical Wallingford, that the world's out-put of rubber has caught up the consumption. Consequently the price is bound to decline steadily as long as the East with its cheap labour, can produce enough to satisfy the demand, and this it can do with ease. The cost of Brazilian rubber F.O.B. in Para is three shillings per pound, that of Malay rubber is three half-pence short of two shillings, a considerable difference. Apparently Brazil cannot do the work cheaper, for her collectors in Upper Amazon are paid eight shillings a day with rations, while Ceylon, with her cheap Tamil labour, can produce rubber at eight pence a pound, or even six-pence half penny on some estates—Tamil labour is the lowest paid of any. Java places rubber on the market at eighteen pence a pound. Brazil is thus heavily handicapped in the race, though she started with indigenous trees while the East had to buy plants, nurse and tend them for years to maturity and continue, with care and labour, to keep the trees in bearing. It just shows how man, when he has a mind to, can overtake and conquer nature.

Of course the Commission in Brazil searched about for improved methods by which the product might compete successfully with the East, and we must hope that some way out may be discovered for that pioneer country. The prospect before the Eastern plantations is a fine one, not necessarily leading to great fortune-making, but to a large supply of the latex that will even surpass the world's demands. At present it is the boast of every company that their out-put is greater every month than it was in the corresponding period of the previous year. But this will not seem to be so glorious an achievement when this production brings prices to a low level. In 1912, 98,000 tons of rubber were utilised or bought all over the world; 104,000 tons were produced (of which Brazil contributed 46,500), so there was a balance on hand to begin this year with; 1913 is expected to harvest 48,000 tons from Brazil alone, and 54,000 from the East. But henceforth Brazil will have to work hard to keep even in sight of the Orient if the estimates formed prove correct. For, 1914 is down for 84,500 tons from, that source, 1915 for 131,000 tons and so on, till we reach the enormous outturn of 1919, when over 300,000 tons will be available from the East alone. What can be done with all that, unless some choice roads be paved with good rubber, it is not easy to say. Prices are certain to slide down until they come near the cost of production and then unless some clever person invents a scheme to restore its value, rubber will be cast aside for a more novel commodity that may give the promoter of new companies a chance. At present all the wild-cat ventures have fled out into the wilderness and the solid rubber concerns give most substantial dividends. Their shareholders can calmly await the future when rubber will be so plentiful that the modest price of half-a-crown a pound may tempt Road Boards to use it for resilient pavements which should make traffic almost noiseless and the world as silent as the grave.

COTTON. AFTER the recent sharp decline in the governing markets, prices appear to have grounded at slightly below the level of 6d. for new crop, and a considerable business has been put through with the Continent round about this rate. Spinners no doubt have a painful recollection of the advance in prices during the record crop season of 1911-1912, and deem it advisable to hedge part of their requirements in futures, as they are well aware that an American crop of at least fifteen million bales is absolutely essential for the world's requirements, and that even such a crop would not mean lower prices. So far, there is no reason to anticipate an exceptionally large crop during the coming season, and nervous markets, with wide and rapid fluctuations, will probably be experienced during the period the crop is in the making. The political outlook, which has been a drag on the market for a considerable time, is now clearer, and hopes are entertained of a speedy proclamation of peace. The Bombay market is quiet but steady. May contracts of fine Broach have been in demand, and the market for this description shows a tendency to harden as outstandings are large. The market for ready cotton is top heavy. Stocks are accumulating day by day, and receipts into Bombay are large, aggregating 89,000 bales last week. The stock was increased by 31,000 bales last week. Exporters to Japan and Europe are buying moderately, but mills do not appear inclined to increase their stocks yet, as lower prices are expected later on. Many holders are averse to incurring the heavy charges for monsoon storage and are parting with their goods at buyers' prices. Rates are, therefore, irregular and cheap parcels can be picked up. Stronger holders are warehousing their stocks and refuse to sell at present rates. In the present condition of the market, it is improbable that any advance will take place in ready cotton this month, unless the governing markets rise sharply on adverse crop news.

SILK CULTURE FOR THE RYOTS. NOT the least important of the many activities of the Salvation Army in India is the practical teaching and encouragement of industries, which it imparts—a branch of its work which is an almost invariable accompaniment of its religious propaganda at all its principal centres. Silk production as a cottage industry is a form of labour in which it appears to be particularly interested. Cottage industries are, owing to the social conditions of many parts of the country, necessary to the improvement of the position of the ryots, and the revival of the silk industry is an enterprise, which has been given approval by more than one Government. An instructive manual on silk culture has been issued by the manager of the Army's Tata Silk Farm at Bangalore, and this institution, according to the report of Commissioner Booth Tucker, is doing an extensive and useful work. He says that the Tata Silk Farm may claim to be the premier institution of its kind in India for giving practical instruction in almost all branches of sericulture. Instead of turning out students, who are looking for highly paid Government appointments, it is training numbers of workers, who can go back to their villages and produce what they have seen there. The Army has established six similar institutions in other parts of India, and three more are being organised. Silk culture, as a cottage industry, has received attention in the Bombay Presidency, and here also with the assistance, we believe, of the Salvation Army, efforts towards its establishment are meeting with some success.

LADY GROVER HOSPITAL FUND. PROBABLY few people outside the services are aware of the existence of the Lady Grover Hospital Fund for officers' families. However, the fund is a very useful one, and we are glad to see that it is extending its activities. The fund, it may be explained, secures a lady admission to a nursing-home in London on payment of £2-10 a week, the difference between that sum and the amount actually charged being defrayed from subscriptions and donations. It is now realised that this fund might be of the greatest assistance to a number of ladies, who are unable to go to London, and it has therefore been decided as a tentative measure to contribute a sum not exceeding £2-10 a week to the expenses of those ladies, who go into nursing homes in the British Isles outside London. Application for this assistance should be made to the Honorary Secretary of the London Committee. The ordinary subscription to the fund is Rs. 10 per head per annum, but in order to secure for it wider support, it has also been agreed that regimental subscriptions shall be at the rate of Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 30 for three ladies, these subscriptions covering a year and ensuring benefits for that period, even though officers may be transferred to extra-regimental employment. All chaplains serving in India and officers of the Royal Indian Marine are now eligible as subscribers. At present the membership is 416, but it is hoped that since the committee has assumed this widened scope for its activities, a considerably larger number of officers will avail themselves of its aid on behalf of their wives.

THE FUTURE WAR-SHIP. IT is almost practically certain that the battle cruiser or rather the cross between the battleship and the battle-cruiser will become the war-ship of the future—protection, as in the older type of war-ship, giving way to greater speed and heavier guns. The best protection to any ship is the fire of her guns. As has been already pointed out in these columns, their desiderata are being combined in the Queen Elizabeth type of battleship cruiser, and will be further elaborated in the Warspite class. At the same time the protection to the Queen Elizabeth type will be of the best kind, fourteen inch armour on the water line and gun positions, whilst her chief armament will be eight 15-inch guns, particulars of which have already been given in these notes. Amongst our best naval experts accuracy of fire and speed are the points to win on in naval warfare.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Maloja" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Palermo" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

H. M. S. "SWIFTSURE," under the command of Captain Raymond A. Nugent, will, according to original intentions, sail to-day for Colombo with His Excellency the Rear Admiral R. H. Peirse, C. B., M. V. O., on board.

BARON AND BARONESS M. DE ROTHSCHILD proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

MONTENEGRO AND SKUTARI.

ANOTHER FLYING INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 26.

The prospects of peace have become strengthened in the course of the past week. The Balkan States have agreed on their reply to the Powers, and it is expected that they will shortly accept their offer of mediation. The fighting around Skutari and before Chatalja has ceased. The withdrawal of the Servians from Skutari may be regarded as a further indication of the development towards peace. The negotiations between the Ambassadors in St. Petersburg in reference to the Rumano-Bulgarian dispute have reached a final stage, and it is believed that the result will be satisfactory to both sides. The attitude of King Nicholas with regard to the siege of Skutari (which the Powers have called on him to abandon) is still a riddle. According to information received here the bombardment of Skutari is being continued by the Montenegrins, and foreign newspaper correspondents have been invited by General Martinovics to witness a great attack on Tarabosh now in preparation. It is supposed that the Montenegrin army has got out of hand and refuses to give up the investment without one last attempt to storm the town. The admirals of the Allied Fleet, however, have sent a French officer to Cetinje, via Cattaro, where he landed in a torpedo-boat. The "Neue Freie Presse" believes that he is the bearer of an ultimatum to King Nicholas threatening the occupation of the Montenegrin ports of Antivari, Dulcigno and also San Giovanni di Medua unless the army is withdrawn from Skutari. With reference to the objections raised by Italy to the possession by Greece of the mainland opposite Corfu the Greek Government has informed the Powers that it is prepared that the whole extent of the coast of the territory now occupied by Greeks from Corfu to the Bay of Gramala—the proposed Graeco-Albanian frontier—shall be neutralised. Further, Greece has offered to the Powers that the suggested plebiscite of the territories occupied by Greeks shall be carried on under the supervision of any delegates the Powers may care to nominate. It has, moreover, been pointed out to the Powers that when the Ionian Islands were ceded by Great Britain to Greece it was stipulated in the treaty that Corfu should remain neutral ground, and at the demand of Austria the forts on the islet of Vido in front of Corfu, which had been erected by the British at immense cost, were raised. Consequently, it is declared, Corfu can never be made use of as a naval station, as seems to be feared by Italy. At the present moment it does not possess a single modern fort or gun of any kind. In Greece it is further urged that the Channel Islands, although fortified, are not considered by France as a menace, and that for the past fifty years Corfu has been in the possession of Greece without the island or its waters being looked upon as a menace to Italy. In Greece it is hoped that the matter of the southern boundaries of Albania, as well as that of the Ægean Islands, will be further deliberated between the powers and the Allies.

VIEWS IN GERMAN AND FRENCH CAPITALS.

No attempt is made in Paris to disguise the singular complications with which the Powers are faced by the fall of Skutari. The French Press has always expressed dissatisfaction with the naval blockade as a vain demonstration, and it does not now depreciate the difficulties that are likely to arise from the Powers not having taken more efficacious measures with regard to Montenegro. The French Government, however, which has consistently acted in consonance with the views of England and Russia, will now certainly use its best efforts to convince Montenegro that the fruits of victory may be shifted without diminishing either the national honour or prestige, and to persuade Austria that after taking Skutari, Montenegro has the right to claim a considerable territorial exchange. The "Journal des Debats" says :—"The Great Powers have bound themselves to uphold Austria's demand to leave Skutari to Albania. In a remarkable communique Russia recognised and ratified this engagement. It is impossible now to evade such solemn promises. Trying to elude them would only be to place oneself gravely in the wrong and to assume heavy responsibilities. The London Conference will assuredly discuss the position and it has already shown such high political sense that it may be trusted to come to decisions appropriate to the circumstances. And when this is done execution must follow immediately without further consultation. Any delay in executing measures unanimously approved by the conference might be fatal. Now that the understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburg is officially established, if it is violated Austrian partisans of intervention would have good grounds for complaining a trickery and to call for the employment of force. Only the collective intervention of the mediating Powers—mutually agreed—can prevent isolated action, the consequences of which might be incalculable."

AUSTRIAN IRRITATION.

A deep and painful impression has been made by the news of the surrender of Skutari, as the incorporation of this town with Albania is the one point on which Austria has taken a strong line all through the Balkan crisis. The Foreign Office here lost no time in announcing through its organs that Montenegro will have to give up her prize, and that if King Nicholas will not do this willingly Austria will insist on his being compelled, whilst if the Concert of Europe breaks down under the strain Austria will act alone. It is hoped here that isolated action will not be necessary, and it is trusted that in any case international peace will not be broken, as Austria would, after all, only be carrying out what all the Powers are pledged to—Whether Austria will act regardless of consequences, as is now officially intimated, when it comes to the point remains to be seen. Slav self-confidence throughout the Monarchy has been further raised by the success of the Montenegrins, and the Government must take this into account. Vienna newspapers lay blame for the fall of Skutari on the dilatory action of the other Great Powers.

An awkward incident is reported from Cetinje which might have precipitated a crisis. A chauffeur, driving the Austrian military attache with despatches from Cetinje to Cattaro suddenly noticed a ditch dug across the road, the chasm having been covered with branches. The chauffeur stopped only just in time to avoid an accident. The attache carried his despatches on foot to Cattaro, but was detained on the way three hours by a Montenegrin picket. King Nocholas declined to receive the Austrian and Italian Ministers, who came to complain of the affair, on the ground that he was extremely busy.

GERMAN BIPLANE ASTRAY.

Though the landing of a Zeppelin airship at Luneville recently was considered in Paris as one of the drollest possible accidents, the news that a biplane, with two German officers on board, had alighted this week at Arracourt was looked upon no longer as a joke after the temper displayed in Berlin over the Nancy incident. It may be at once said that there is no suspicion of bad faith on the part of the individual officers concerned, who seem to have lost their way in the morning fog, but if German pilots are so careless or so inexperienced and German feelings so touchy, it is considered high time that some other routes should be chosen for touring than along the French frontier. After the irritation aroused by the Nancy affair German officers descending amongst a French frontier population can only thank the extraordinary discipline and good temper of the inhabitants for having avoided an awkward incident again. Gendarmes quickly arrievd, and, having arrested the trespassers, sent word to their superiors at Luneville-Avricourt. When the authorities arrived the ffiers frankly declared their great regret. They stated that they belonged to the Darmstadt aviation park, and had intended to reach either Metz or Prescaty, but in the heavy mist hanging over the valley they had lost their way, and finally believed, when alighting, that they were at Chateau-Salins, in Alsace. No sooner had the news spread than a crowd of French officials and officers from the surrounding aviation camps at Toul, Nancy, and Epinal were drawn by curiosity to the spot. Instructions were sent to M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, to call attention to the frequency of these accidental obtrusions of German aircraft, and to ask that measures should be taken to prevent their recurrence. As a matter of fact, negotiations have already been begun for regulating the procedure in regard to trespassing in the region of the sky. The French authorities decided that there was no reason to detain the officers, and having provided a sufficiency of petrol they let them go.

FRENCH COURTESY ACKNOWLEDGED.

The attitude of reserve of the French Press and the courtesy and expedition of the authorities as regards the last two "frontier incidents," have caused an excellent impression in Berlin. The desire to stir up strife, moreover, has somewhat diminished since the Krupp case has been so largely occupying the public mind. The Government, for the first time in many months, openly acknewledged the harmful effect of the chauvinistic Press when through the "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" it reproved the armour-plate organ, "Die Post," for the attack published by this newspaper on France. "Die Post' said, among much more in a similar strain, that no semi-civilised nation existing possessed such a worthless and cowardly mentality as the French. In reply to this, the "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" says :—"Such attacks are contrary to real patriotism and real German manners, and, being wrongfully generalised upon, afford foreign countries a pretext for excusing their own chauvinistic proceedings by pointing to German excesses of a similar character. These attacks must consequently be vigorously repudiated. The "Tageblatt," referring to the immediate measures taken by the German Embassy in Paris as regards the strayed officers, says that the Embossy at present might appear to have as its sole occupation the rescuing of strayed airships and aeroplanes and their crews. It suggests that the Government shall for the future forbid such risky flights. The request of the French Government in this sense, since announced, has been accepted in good part here.

OPIUM-SMOKING IN FRANCE.

In the "Matin" M. Rouzier-Dorcieres makes some startling revelations as to the spread of opium-smoking in the French navy. He affirms that he personally knows opium sellers who have made large fortunes at Marseilles, and as for La Ciotat, where the Chinese transports anchor, there are dozens of dealers who have always their pockets full of opium for their Toulon customers. As soon as one of these ships arrives Toulon consumers hurry off, make their purchases, and return, and it is difficult to search the persons of all travellers at the Toulon railway station on mere suspicion. A woman can carry under her skirts a bladder filled with enough opium to keep half the "smokeries" of the town going for several nights, to

(*Continued on page* 8.)

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

COMPLAINT OF BULGAR BRUTALITY.

BREACH OF FAITH WITH GREEK TROOPS.

GREAT FIRE RAGING AT SKUTARI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETINJE, May 10.

The Government has notified its representative at San Giovanni di Medua, to demand of Vice-Admiral Burney, commanding the international naval detachments, information regarding the date of the handing over of Skutari, and the way it shall be carried out.

According to a Vienna telegram, Vice-Admiral Burney and the civil Governor of Skutari have already signed a protocol thereon. The removal of war material will take several days.

BULGARO-RUMANIAN AGREEMENT

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.

A protocol of the Conference of March 12th, embodying the Bulgaro-Rumanian agreement, has been signed.

BULGARIAN BAD FAITH.

SALONIKA, May 11.

Numerous complaints are being made by theGreeks about the conduct of the Bulgarians in Macedonia. The Bulgarians are accused of expelling Orthodox priests from their villiages, of the searching and looting of houses by the troops, and the maltreatment and imprisonment of the inhabitants.

It is alleged that after the signing of an agreement terminating the conflict between the Greek and Bulgarian troops in the district of Montpangeon, the Bulgarians suddenly attacked the Greek troops at Leftera. Details are lacking.

SERB-BULGAR CONVENTION.

BELGRADE, May 11.

It is semi-officially stated that an understanding has been reached between Servia and Bulgaria, whereby the latter agrees to revise the convention dividing the conquered territories.

FIRE AT SKUTARI

VIENNA, May 9.

Private telegrams received here state that a great fire has broken out at Skutari which, owing to a gale and a lack of water, is assuming huge proportions.

CETINJE, May 10.

The Montenegrin troops have got the fire at Skutari under control. Twenty shops in the Turkish bazaar were burnt.

STATUS OF ALBANIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

A London correspondent cables:—

The Balkan Governments are strongly antagonistic to the proposal to make Albania an autonomous state under the suzerainty of Turkey. They denounce it as a manifest injustice in view of the efforts and sacrifices of the Allies. As an alternative, they are willing to support the establishment of an independent regime in Albania, if the railways are internationalised.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL THROUGH COMMITTEE.

OTTAWA, May 10.

Mr. Borden's closure motion was carried yesterday. The discussion on the Naval Bill will close automatically in the House of Commons at two o'clock this morning, when votes will be taken on the five remaining clauses. The Bill will probably pass its third reading early next week. It is believed that the Liberal majority in the Senate will throw out the Bill.

LATER.

The Naval Bill passed through Committee at 3-40 this morning, by a majority of 32. As the Speaker announced the Chairman's report, a member opposite exclaimed "It is a false report." The House adjourned amid uproar.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

REPUBLICANS WILL FIGHT EVERY STAGE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The Republicans intend to fight the Tariff Bill at every stage.

Sub-committees are planning changes in several schedules, but those concerning wool, sugar and the income-tax, for which there has been a hard fight in the House of Representatives will not be touched.

WHITELAW REID'S ESTATE.

LONDON, May 9.

The will of the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid, formerly the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has been proved at four millions sterling. The testator desired his estate to be shared equally between his son and daughter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

THE SUFFRAGETTES

FOUR LIVE BOMBS LAID.

ONE WEEK'S DAMAGE REACHES £44,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 9.

The Suffragettes have destroyed by fire a large untenanted mansion at Oaklea, near Barrow. An exploded canister was found in the building.

LONDON, May 10.

Suffragette bombs have been found in the waiting-room at Lime St. Station, Liverpool, and in the post office at Reading. A number of dummy bombs without fuses have also been found They were evidently intended to frighten, not to explode.

The bomb found at Liverpool, contained gunpowder, bolts and nuts, but the fuse had gone out. That at Reading, however, was discovered by the ticking of the clock-work. It was in complete order, and addressed to an official. The idea was evidently for it to explode in the empty office of the municipal buildings, when the officials were away.

ANOTHER MANSION DESTROYED.

LONDON, May 10.

Suffragettes have burned down the mansion, Farington Hall, near Dundee. Damage to the extent of £10,000 was done.

A bomb exploded in the University football pavilion at Cambridge to-day.

The manager of the National Labour Press, Manchester, has been arrested for printing the organ *The Suffragette*. He has been released on bail.

The total damage, done by Suffragettes during the week, is estimated at £44,000.

CANISTER IN A MUSIC-HALL.

LONDON, May 11.

A tin canister, containing 42 gunpowder cartridges, wrapped in cotton and soaked with oil, was found in a lavatory at the Empire Palace Theatre, in Dublin last night. A girl, formerly employed at the theatre, has been arrested. It is not known whether she is connected with the Suffragettes.

A large unoccupied house at Beckenham was partially burned last night. The firemen were scared at finding what they presumed to be a bomb in the dining-room; it proved to be a harmless cylinder.

LONDON, April 26.

At Teddington, in Middlesex, yesterday, there was a further development of suffragette train-burning tactics. An empty train standing at a siding was so effectively fired that three compartments were burnt out before a fire brigade could extinguish the flames.

Information has reached the London Police that Suffragettes propose to signalise the passing of the Hunger Strike Bill by a severe outbreak of militancy.

It is alleged that plots have been formed to burn the great English public school at Harrow, to blow up the residence of Mr. Blair (Unionist), M.P. for Bow, at Harrow Weald, and to kidnap the son of Justice St. Charles Lusk, who tried Mrs. Pankhurst, and sentenced her to three years' imprisonment.

LONDON, April 26.

At Cardiff, a constable yesterday found on the doorstep of Lloyd's Bank, a bomb labelled "Votes for women." A lighted fuse was attached, and this the constable extinguished. Examination proved that the bomb was "a fake," quite harmless.

KING ALFONSO.

SPAIN AND THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

LONDON, May 10.

King Alfonso has left Paris for home. His Majesty's visit has been most successful. The French Press is discussing the possibility of the entry of Spain into the Triple *Entente*.

The most extraordinary precautions taken to safe-guard the King against attack from anarchists are commented on by the Press. Several persons, who were arrested on the King's arrival, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to six months for uttering seditious cries and assaulting the police.

LONDON, May 11.

The Spanish Premier, in an interview in Paris, said that King Alfonso was completely satisfied with his welcome there, and was certain that an increasingly close Franco-Spanish *Entente* would be established.

SOCIALISTS IN CONGRESS.

RECRIMINATIONS FROM THE CHAIR.

LONDON, May 11.

At the second annual conference of the Socialist Party at Blackpool, Mr. Dan Irving who presided, said it was the most disappointing and most dispiriting congress he had ever known.

After a noisy debate on rules of procedure, the chairman told the delegates that they were behaving like blackguards.

A delegate replied asking that they should be treated as comrades, not as dogs.

AMERICAN COTTON FIRMS.

ACTION AGAINST PRINCIPALS BY EXCHANGE.

MEMPHIS, May 11.

The Cotton Exchange has suspended Mr. William Phillips, a member of the firm of Martin, Phillips and Company, and has also expelled Mr. Ely, a member of another cotton firm, whose president recently disappeared.

S. AFRICAN INDIANS

HOSTILE TONE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PROPOSAL FOR STRINGENT LAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, May 9.

The Assembly to-day again discussed the Immigration Bill. The general trend of the debate was hostile.

Mr. Fichardt moved to refer the Bill to a Select Committee with a view to the introduction of alterations on the lines of the stringent Free State law.

The House again adjourned.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

WATCH FLYING AND JUMPING AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, May 10.

Their Majesties are spending Whitsuntide at Aldershot. Yesterday they witnessed an exhibition of jumping by Dragoons, riding without reins or saddles.

Seventeen aeroplanes carried out evolutions simultaneously above their Majesties, including a monoplane. This is the first appearance of this type of aeroplane, since monoplanes were banned by the Army authorities on account of the many accidents to their pilots.

Two airships gave exhibitions of bomb-dropping. One caused alarm by setting the furze on fire.

LONDON, May 10.

In sunny weather the King, to-day, toured the camps at Aldershot, inspected the barracks and watched manœuvres on the parade ground. Afterwards, going to Sandhurst, his Majesty presented new colours to the cadets.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

PRESIDSNT WILSON USES HIS INFLUENCE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

On receiving the Japanese Note from Viscount Chinda to-day, Mr. Bryan immediately submitted it to the President and the Cabinet. A prompt answer is therefore probable.

SACRAMENTO, May 10.

The new Bill, providing for a census of the Japanese population in California and the collection of statistics regarding the class and acreage of lands held by them, has been introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

President Wilson is preparing a telegram to the Governor of California, detailing his own and Japan's objections to the Land-ownership Bill, in the hope of inducing him to exercise his power of veto.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.

In pursuance of the vigorous campaign against police corruption in New York, instituted by the State Attorney-General, four leading inspectors have been convicted of defeating the ends of justice by preventing a witness in a corruption case from giving evidence before the Grand Jury.

All received the maximum sentence, namely, one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars.

ITALIANS IN RHODES.

AROUSE THE HATRED OF THE ISLANDERS.

ATHENS, May 9.

Thymanakis, nephew of the Œcumenic Patriarch, and the Arch-Priest of Kyriakidis, have arrived here, having been expelled from Rhodes. They allege that the Italian authorities are most exacting, and that hatred exists between the Italians and the islanders.

RABRINDRANATH TAGORE.

LONDON, May 9.

Rabrindranath Tagore to-day read his unpublished lyric poem, "Chitra" to a large audience.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, proposing a vote of thanks, said that Mr. Tagore, as a teacher of beauty, love, religion and patriotism, was doing a great, almost incalculable service to the Indian people.

STORM AND FLOOD AT HOME

LONDON, May 10.

Much damage has been done everywhere by persistent rains, especially in Scotland. Enormous losses have been caused by the destruction of crops and live-stock. Lieutenant Addison was swept off a destroyer in Pentland Firth and drowned.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 9.

At a preliminary meeting of the Indian Currency and Finance Commission, it was decided not to take evidence in public, following the precedents of the Herschell and Fowler Committees.

SALAR-ED-DAULEH.

TEHERAN, May 9.

The Government is preparing to send an expedition against Salar-ed-Dauleh, who is again active.

CHINESE LOAN.

MONOPOLY AIMED AT.

NEW MOVE BY AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

PEKING, May 10.

Representatives of the "Five Powers" bankers visited the Finance Minister to-day, and notified him of the final acceptance of the loan agreement. The first advance of money will be made to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent, at Peking says, that in connection with the Austrian loan to China, large sums, which have already been advanced, are part of the arrangement, by which Krupps and the Skoda Works, the real concessionaires, are jointly endeavouring to obtain a monopoly of the Chinese market in arms and steel. The effect of this would be disastrous to British manufacturers.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" wires under date, London May 10:—

"Although the loan for China will not nominally be floated until three months after the conclusion of the quintuple issue, China has already received a million sterling on account of a three and a half million loan from the Austrian Development Company on the security of a gun contract. The company includes Krupp and the Skoda Works, which are aiming at securing a monopoly of the Chinese arms and steel market."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

GOATS FLAYED ALIVE IN BENGAL.

LONDON, May 9.

A deputation from the Indian Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently waited on Mr. Montagu and urged the more rigorous enforcement of the Indian Cruelty to Animals Act, and the amendment of some of the provisions thereof. The deputation specially mentioned the custom of flaying goats alive in Bengal in order to obtain longer skins, which command higher prices. The deputation also called attention to the progressive measures in various Native States to prevent cruelty.

Mr. Montagu made a most sympathetic reply, and promised to communicate what he had heard from the deputation to India.

THE JUBILEE STAKES.

WON BY AN ABSOLUTE OUTSIDER.

LONDON, May 10.

The result of the Jubilee Stakes is as under:—

Absolute	1
Talana Hill	2
Cigar	3

Sixteen ran.

Won by a length, with three quarters of a length between second and third.

BETTING.

The betting at the start was:—

33 to 1 against Absolute.
100 to 8 against Talana Hill.
20 to 1 against Cigar.

Bachelor's Hope was the favourite at 4 to 1 against.

Berrilldon broke a blood vessel early in the race.

The starters with jockeys were:—

Bachelor's Hope	Donoghue
Maiden Erlegh	Maher
Adam Bede	Foy
Lance Chest	Walter Griggs
Hector	A. Scott
Cigar	Martin
Berrilldon	Robins
Catmint	Jelliss
Tuxedo	W. Huxley
Grey Barbarian	E. Huxley
Talana Hill	Beasley
Jingling Geordie	Wheatley
Etheric	Clark
Major Symons	Herbert
Absolute	Buckley
Agapanthus	Prout

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, May 9.

Cambridge University defeated Middlesex by nine wickets on the 'Varsity ground.

LONDON, May 10.

The match, between Surrey and Northampton at the Oval, was drawn, Surrey scoring points.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, May 11.

The P. and O. steamer "Mantua," left for Bombay at 5-0 p. m. to-day with the outward mails of the 2nd, inst.

MR. PHEROZESHAH PETIT asks us to announce that he is a candidate for the vacancy in the Fort Ward of the Bombay Municipality caused by the death of Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry.

100 YEARS' PEACE.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CELEBRATION.

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL FOR ALL NATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, May 10.

The Executive Committee of the Committee, which is visiting America in connection with the project to celebrate one hundred years of peace between the United States and Britain has approved the tentative plans for the erection of permanent monuments in London, Washington and on Canado-American border.

NEW YORK, May 10.

At the Peace Centenary banquet here, Mr. Bryan announced that President Wilson proposed that international agreements should be framed between the nations of the world, and that there should be no declaration or commencement of hostilities, until the dispute had been submitted to an international tribunal and its report was known.

Mr. Bryan affirmed that this was the longest step towards peace hitherto devised, and made the possibility of war remote.

Lord Weardale, Sir George Reid and others spoke. The keynote of their speeches was perpetual peace between England and America.

The gathering sang with enthusiasm the British and American National Anthems. The hall was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack and British and Dominion flags.

LONDON, May 10.

A message, from Washington to the *Times*, states that the United States Government will shortly suggest to Britain a renewal of the general Arbitration Treaty, which lapses in June. Britain's acquiescence is considered certain in Washington, in spite of the Panama Canal controversy, and the doubtful disposition of the Senate towards Sir Edward Grey's suggestion of Arbitration thereon.

Washington, April 26.

At a meeting of the American International Law Society yesterday, a speech on the Panama Canal question was read by Mr. Richard Olney, of Massachussetts, formerly Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Olney expressed the opinion that as the United States was the owner of the Panama Canal, it had the right to fix such terms for the passage of vessels as it pleased. If the question of tolls was one for arbitration, it ought not to be submitted to a partial tribunal like the Hague Arbitration Court, as the nations represented were all interested in the tolls question, but to a specially appointed court.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Chandler agreed with Mr. Olney's opinion.

Washington, April 27.

The speakers at the International Law Society's meeting yesterday very generally maintained that the United States ought to agree to submit to arbitration the difference with Great Britain respecting differential tolls on vessels passing through the Panama Canal.

Dr. Hannis Taylor, the distinguished American authority on international law, formerly United States' Ambassador at Madrid, declared that the unbroken friendship which had subsisted between the United States and England for 100 years hinged on the outcome of this question, and he hoped the American Government would agree to the diplomatic settlement of it.

New York, April 26.

Mr. Bryce, English Ambassador to the United States, has left New York to return to Britain via San Francisco, Japan, and China. Before leaving Mr. Bryce was entertained at a banquet given by the "Pilgrims."

In responding to good wishes, he expressed the hope that the Panama Canal difficulty would not prove the cause of any unfriendly feeling between England and America. He felt certain that a solution agreeable to both nations would be reached.

Mr. Choate, formerly United States' Ambassador in London, in proposing Mr. Bryce's health, said that during his stay in America, he had made all Americans who came in contact with him love him.

RURAL CONDITIONS.

CHANCELLOR ASKS FOR NON-PARTY CONSIDERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

Mr. Lloyd George, during the debate on the adjournment, appealed for non-party handling of the question of rural conditions since agricultural labour was a national question. There was no question of attacking or criticising any class. All classes had done their duty according to their lights. This attitude greatly surprised the Unionists in view of Mr. Lloyd George's secret land enquiry and his announcement of the coming land campaign in the National Liberal Club speech. Some are inclined to receive it sceptically.

MRS. BOWERS' PENSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

Colonel Yate questioned Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons, whether it were impossible to treat more generously the mother and sisters of Lieut. Bowers, whose £100 pension was hardly more than Lieut. Bowers would have drawn, if invalid, or out of the service.

Mr. Montagu replied that the pension exceeded what would be allowable if Lieutenant Bowers had been killed in action, and more than satisfied the Premier's promises.

KOWEIT.

THE TURCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

RECOGNITION OF SPECIAL BRITISH RIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables a forecast of Turco-British agreement re. Koweit-Baghdad Railway. He said, it will be found that the Turkish sovereignty over Koweit is admitted with a formula, recognising Britain's special rights. It is not anticipated that Koweit will be chosen as the terminal port of the Baghdad Railway. A section of line from Baghdad to the Gulf has been entrusted to an Ottoman company for construction. The working will not be inter-nationalised.

It is understood that a dispute over the Turco-Persian frontier, in the vicinity of Mohommerah, has been settled to the advantage of Persia. The dispute in Urumiah is now being settled by conference at Constantinople.

With regard to the reports of severe inter-tribal fighting in Bajour, the news from Peshawar says that nothing is known there of any serious happenings in Nawagai. Safdar Khan, the chief of that place, is usually quite equal to holding his own.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

FAREWELL ADDRESSES TO RETIRING MASTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, May 10.

Yesterday, farewell addresses were presented to Messrs. G. S. Arundale and I. N. Gurtu, the retiring honorary principal and headmaster of the Central Hindu College, on behalf of the members of the staff and students of the institution. Mrs. Besant, who presided, spoke in eulogistic terms of the services rendered by them, and said that no man was more ill-rewarded or had met with baser ingratitude for his sustained and unselfish services extending over ten years than had Mr. Arundale. The relieving feature of the situation, however, was that Mr. Arundale had suffered, as all must suffer, who would truly serve. In conclusion, the president said that it was remarkable that during all the turmoil and trouble, no racial feeling had been engendered and that the English and Indians had worked and suffered together.

Mr. Arundale leaves Benares, to-night, for England.

The committee of the Central Hindu College, Benares, have appointed Mr. P. B. Adhikari, professor, to be officiating principal, until further arrangements are made. They have also secured the honorary services of a number of retired professors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations.

It is expected that the services of Miss Lilian Edgar will be secured as principal of the Girls' School and other vacancies are also being filled.

The Hindu University Society have arranged to give to the college up to Rs. 1,500 monthly from the interest on subscriptions received, and steps are being taken to make the transfer as soon as possible.

PRESS CABLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 10.

The following Press *communique* has been issued:—

In October last, a scheme of deferred Foreign Press telegrams at reduced rates was introduced between India and Burma on the one side and certain places in Europe on the other, on condition that such telegrams would be transmitted after all other traffic, including deferred foreign plain language half rate telegrams. The Government of India have now decided that Foreign Press telegrams at the reduced rate will, in future, be transmitted in turn with other Foreign Press telegrams.

A JAIN DISPUTE.

(FROM OUL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The Subdivisional Officer of Giridih yesterday delivered judgment in the case between the Digambari and Sitambari Jains over Jalhari Koond at the foot of Pareshnath Hill, sacred to the Jains. In this case, a man belonging to the Digambari section charged several men belonging to the Sitambari party with rioting and hurt. It was alleged that while the complainant was repairing the Koond (tank) the accused committed the rioting, claiming the Koond to be theirs. The Magistrate acquitted the accused

BANK OF BURMA CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 10.

A reference in the Bank of Burma case has been fixed for the 20th of May before a full bench of the Chief Court, consisting the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Hartnoll and Justices Ormond and Twomey.

THE GUMAL SKIRMISH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

The attack in Gumal on the detachment of the 72nd Punjabis, accompanying Colonel Rainey, is said to have been a determined one. Fortunately the party of Southern Waziristan Militia came on the scene in time to prevent serious losses, though three sepoys were killed in the earlier stages of the skirmish.

SELF-MUTILATION

FANATIC HACKS OFF HIS HAND.

APPARENT FREEDOM FROM PAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

An extraordinary case of self-mutilation under the influence of religious fervour, is reported from the Nimar District in the Central Provinces.

It appears that one Lachman, of the Dhanuk caste, an illiterate peasant, became a *sadhu*. One morning he suddenly appeared before Appaji, a priest of the temple, saying that he had cut off his left hand with a hatchet as an offering to the god. The bleeding stump showed that he had really mutilated himself. Appaji found the hand lying in front of the image of Rama. Lachman stated that he felt no pain and feared no harm as Rama would look after him.

A ligature was applied to the wounded arm in order to stop the profuse bleeding. The village police were informed of the occurrence, and Lachman was taken to the dispensary. The Civil Surgeon and Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived the same evening and thus skilled surgical treatment was available.

They found that the hand had been roughly hacked off by three strokes and the bones were projecting beyond the flesh. Lachman refused to take chloroform before having the stump medically dressed, saying that he would feel no pain, just as he had felt none when he cut off his hand. He remained quiet and looked on complacently while the Civil Surgeon operated. A second operation had to be carried out before the hemorrhage could be controlled.

Lachman seemed quite pleased with himself, and expressed no surprise. He refused to stay to have the wound dressed daily, and departed on his way, again, expressing confidence that no harm would befall him as he was under the protection of Rama. Nothing has been heard of him since.

ROAD-MAKING IN MISHMI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The first portion of the 48th Pioneers to return from road-making on the Mishmi border are expected to arrive in Allahabad about the 18th instant. The recent heavy rains, which put an end to the work, have also resulted in a considerable interruption of communications. Recently, in a landslide, a native officer and two men were killed.

CALCUTTA MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

A serious accident took place this morning, in which two Europeans were injured. While a motor-car was proceeding along Camac Street, it collided with a motor-cycle ridden by Mr. M. S. Manook and another bicycle ridden by Mr. E. Vaughan. The latter was thrown into the road with great vi[olence] received serious injuries o[n the head]. Mr. Manook was fortuna[tely not] hurt. They were removed t[o the Emer]dency General Hospital, [Mr.] Vaughan is lying in a precari[ous condi]tion. Mr. Manook was also detained.

FIREMEN'S BRAVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

This morning Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, awarded the King's medals to Station-officers Frederick and Little, of the Calcutta Fire Brigade, for bravery in saving several lives at a fire which broke out in China Bazar Street, and to Constable Suraj Goala, for saving life at great personal risk, while on beat duty.

SIR GEORGE SHAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 10.

Sir George Shaw, Acting Lieut.-Governer-Designate, left for Maymyo this afternoon. Miss Shaw, his sister, was unable to accompany him owing to illness, and is now a patient in the General Hospital, Rangoon. Sir George Shaw reaches Maymyo to-morrow and assumes charge from Sir Harvey Adamson on Tuesday.

ANOTHER CALCUTTA STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Eight thousand workmen of the Gourepore Jute Mills near Naihati have struck work. The trouble is over the dismissal of a sirdar, who was very influential and immensely popular. The mill-hands requested the manager to reinstate the dismissed sirdar. The request finding no favour with the manager, the mill-hands in a body left the mill, which are now being guarded by the police.

PORT OF KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 10.

The Chief Engineer of the Karachi Port Trust has been instructed to estimate the cost of the general lighting by electricity of the Port Trust properties at Keamary, by the Board's own installation.

ROUND THE TOWN.

A CASUAL CAUSERIE OF LIFE'S LITTLE VANITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 25.

It seems strange that, although the largest city in the world, London cannot manage to keep more than one opera-house going. Is it that we are not truly a musical nation or is it that we have grown too sophisticated to be thrilled by the spectacle of fat men emulating Romeo and feminines of an age which can no longer be called uncertain, endeavouring to portray skittish young hoydens? The large audiences which throng the Queen's, and Albert Halls whenever Henry J. Wood's (pardon Sir Henry J.) or the symphony orchestras are billed, would appear to point to the latter theory. Whatever the cause since the exit of the one and only 'Hammerstein,' the new London Opera House has fallen into desuetude so far as the purpose for which it was erected is concerned—being handed over temporarily to Suffragette's meetings and picture shows and now opening its doors once more as the new home of 'Revue.' The Palace, I daresay, you will remember was originally intended for a permanent home for English opera and commenced proceedings with a production of Ivanhoe, composed by perhaps our greatest English musician, 'Sullivan.' It was a magnificent spectacle, but how heavy Scott on the stage was even more tedious than Scott in the library when taken in bulk. The Palace, now at least, has the reputation for being the brightest and cleanest music-hall we have, but I doubt if the 'Revue' craze will be long-standing enough to enable the London Opera House to become its permanent home. We are pretty well sick of these nonsensical medleys already—wherein all the most uninteresting and extreme types of American 'Ray-timers' tell us what we ought to like because it appeals in the U. S. A.

'COME OVER HERE.'

The latest—'Come over Here'—at the London Opera House is no exception to the rule although it is penned by Max Pemberton. True, the whole company has come over from the States, but beyond the fact that a somehow different type of chorus girl with an added fascination—such as that which lingers in real imported Egyptian cigarettes—for the 'Knuts', is greatly in evidence, it does not appear to have made for anything particular in the matter of novelty. The burden of the entire show resolves itself into an appeal to "Take me in your arms and say you love me." The appeal is made by not one bevy, but a whole galaxy of girls of every sort and season. Rowing girls, bathing girls, tennis girls, military girls, *etcetera*, *ad infinitum* and *ad nauseam* clamour for the aprementioned drastic attention, either in song or action. I believe, from what one can judge by appearances at the Savoy, whither most of the fair damsels proceed to sup or dine, that quite a number of London's idle and male sick are only too desirous of placing a literal conception on the invitation. But the American chorus girl has no flies on her. She has a particularly useful knack of keeping her male admirers busy—if it is only in the matter of choosing jewellery—and so satan hasn't much of a chance to do any real harm. As for the Revue itself—it certainly has the merit of go—due to the aforesaid A. C. Gs. who work, not as though it were an effort, but with unadulterated pleasure. There is also a cleverly executed neck and neck race between a motor-car and a railway train, the only disappointment in which is that they do not, and cannot, collide.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY REDIVIVUS.

From Come over Here to the 'School for Scandal' is rather an alarming jump, but as material distances go, it is only a case of walking from Kingsway to the Haymarket. 'The Happy Island' having failed to attract the shekels—it really was a shockingly bad play—Sir Herbert Tree has seen fit to revive Sheridan's masterpiece. On the last occasion he put it up, Miss Marie Lohr was Lady Teazle, now the part has fallen to the lot of Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry. I prophesy that she will be *the* bright particular histrionic star of our time. She has beauty, intelligence, power *and* the dramatic instinct which latter is of course her birthright and when you add to these charm and a quite abnormally expressionate face, it stands to reason that barring accidents, she is a winner every time. The Charles Surface is Mr. Matheson Lang, who you had with you in Bombay not so very long ago. It is altogether an interesting production and one which you, who are sailing for home within the next month, should certainly endeavour to see. There is only one thing 'against,' which crops up in the mind when cogitating on the revival and that is, that it is the latest index of the deplorably bad season theatrical managers have experienced up to the present. Whether it be that the said managers cannot get good new plays or that they are afraid of trying those of little known authors, only they themselves could tell. But the fact remains that so far, since the beginning of 1913, we have been regaled principally with either revivals or adaptations—remarkably poor ones too—of French or German plays. I fancy the whole gist of the affair is that the theatrical world has not yet recovered from the slice-of-life-play—realistic craze—which sprang up early last year. Naturally enough people don't care to go to the theatre to be harrowed with sordid pictures of suburbia or the domestic upheavals of bargees and costermongers, so they just stayed away. Perhaps, now that no less a person than our foremost critic, Mr. William Archer has taken up the cudgels in favour of a return to amusing and light plays, managers will take the tip and so seduce to themselves some of the surplus which has been flowing into the coffers of the music-halls Personally, I can never even think of a music-hall without a shudder—of late especially. It seems to be the bounden duty of every so-called comedian to discourse of either Isaac, Marconi, or Mrs. Pankhurst, and very often of both. However! in the meantime, if you are over here shortly, go and see Marie Tempest in the 'Handful' and Cyril Maude in the 'Headmaster.' They will give you food for amusement for weeks to come.

KIPLING'S NEW DEPARTURE.

I hope I am not giving you too much of a good thing this week, but with the commencement of spring, there is so much doing theatrically that it seems impossible to write of anything else. Anyway, you will surely be interested to learn, if you are not already aware of the fact, that at last we have got a Kipling play. It is only a short one; still, considering how little we are favoured nowadays by the author of Kim, etc., etc., it is a question of being thankful for small mercies. The dramatic personæ you have already met, if not, you will find them in the stories entitled respectively, 'The Bonds of Discipline,' 'Their lawful occasions' and 'Slaves of Tactics, in the volume 'Traffics and Discoveries.' There is Mr. Glass—Edward Glass—of the Marines; Mr. Emanuel Pyecroft and William Agg, the carrier and authority on pig breeding. The play itself is called the 'Harbour Watch,' and concerns Mr Albert Bashford, R.N., who has let his ship out to sea without him all on account of his sweetheart Jenny, her paralysed mother and the 'perishing pig'; so that, he may comfort and sustain the family.

'PERSECUTED JENNY.'

Now Jenny has caught the roaming eye of Mr. William Agg, a thrice time windower. Mr. William Agg is also possessed of a promissory note of her mother's. Unless, therefore, Jenny agrees to marry him, he proposes to get Mr. Bashford arrested as a deserter and turn her mother into the street. A full blooded, typical, melodramatic villain this, you will observe. But Fate, assisted by Private Edward Glass, intervenes. To Private Glass, drinking his quota in the local inn, Agg applies for the arrest of Albert. Jenny appeals to Mr. Pyecroft, who is spending his leave in the carrier's house. Pyecroft puts Albert to bed under Agg's own roof and then explains the affair to his old friend Glass, who has to be restored to sense in his usual manner by means of a bucket of cold water. It appears that Glass and Albert are shipmates and that the ship has put back for engine-room repair, so that Albert is not a deserter after all, but merely an absentee, without leave. The two proceed to secure the promissory note and burn it and then arrest Mr. Agg for sheltering a deserter. Eventually he is induced to pay fifty pounds to be let off. The money is turned over to Jenny; and the picket, arriving to collect Edward, collects Albert also and all ends happily. It is an excellent joke and the vocabulary of Edward Glass is a thing of joy and richness. But as more than one paper remarks, we are no wiser than before on the intriguing question whether Mr. Kipling's genius can conquer on the stage.

ODDS AND ENDS.

We are having genuine April weather at last, and are beginning to feel that there is some chance of the seasons righting themselves this year after all. Strawhats have made their appearance tentatively, and there is an air of general smilingness about shoppers and those who spend their lives catering for the former. Max Beerbohm is showing a new lot of caricatures at one of the picture galleries and the Photographic Exhibition has been demonstrating to those interested that the camera is rapidly ousting the black and white artist in the matter of illustration work. The bands are starting in the various London parks and those of you who are over here, are telling each other that those of you who are in Bombay will be beginning to feel uncomfortably warm. This, I may tell you, since we have had a little sunshine only a week or so back, they were envying your immunity from the chill, damp drizzle.

R. E. G.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

Although the temperature has been by no means abnormal—indeed, we have all been remarking how cool it is for the time of the year—yet the heat has proved too much for one of us. Mr. Tweedale got a heat-stroke on Wednesday and rapidly becoming unconscious, he died on Thursday morning in spite of all that the skill of Lt.-Col Jackson, I. M. S., and Dr. Ghandhy could do for him. He was the able manager of two mills; and being a man of simple habits and of sterling upright character, he was much liked and respected by all who knew him. Our sympathies go out to his sorrowing widow and children.

In spite of the efforts of the Police Department to destroy them, there are still surviving in our city some thousands of a species of dog not uncommon in this country. They are practically all of the same dirty-yellow colour; many of them are very mangey; and their voices, especially when raised in chorous on a moonlight nights are calculated to effectually banish slumber from the eyes of the heaviest sleeper When it became known that the Municipality intended to procure a lethal chamber for the more effectual removal of this nuisance, the Mahajans or great ones of the city made an arrangement to have the dogs caught and permanently kept in enclosures outside city limits. It is reported that some 2,000 have been already deported and that the monthly expense to the Mahajans will be Rs. 2,000 for supporting their pets. Surely the combined efforts of the Police and the Mahajans will soon rid us of this abominable and dangerous nuisance.

My anticipations in regard to the non-summoning of Municipal meetings for some time to come have already proved false, for one is called for next week. The untiring energy of the councellors and the permanent staff is highly praiseworthy. They positively seem to revel in work even in the middle of May. If only they could reduce the altogether too high mortality of the city! But it is to be feared that the removal of the congestion in the narrow lanes and pols of the city, which is a large contributing cause to the general unhealthiness, will prove a too Herculean task even for their labours. But if the necessary money were forthcoming from some quarter, we feel sure that our progressive Municipality would face the task.

THE CANNANORE TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 10.

With regard to the Cannanore Court-martial, which came to a close with the trial of Havildar Mahomed Sheriff, a British Officer, who occupies a good position in the Army, told a Press representative that the Cannanore Court-martial or, to be rather plain, the 88th Carnatic Infantry regimental scandal, would be a page in the future history of the British Army in India, inasmuch as there had never previously been a court-martial of its kind and there would never be one of its kind again as there was not even the remotest possibility of a recurrence.

RANGOON TURF CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 10.

At a public meeting held last evening at the Race-stand, for the purpose of forming a turf club in Rangoon, it was resolved that such a body be formed, and a provisional committee was appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Rangoon Racing Club, and the Rangoon races to take over the assets of those institutions. The stewards of the new turf club will be elected at a subsequent meeting.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

say nothing of the smuggling done by small rowboats on dark nights or even in the daytime. But a much more serious form is the case of an officer, known to the writer, who goes regularly every month to La Ciotat, dressed in uniform, to buy opium in order to sell to customers. Half of what has been bought for £10 in the morning he sells for £20 the same evening. Once the officer was stopped by the police, but he haughtily replied: "Take me to the Maritime Prefecture," and the subalterns meekly saluted and allowed him to pass. The writer also cites the case of a naval lieutenant who frequently receives opium from Marseilles, and sells it, whose name, he says, it is needless to quote, as it is well known. Perhaps the most flagrant case quoted by M. Rouzier-Dorcieres is that of a high official in the colonial service whose rank permits him to have his luggage passed unopened through the Marseilles Customs on his return from the East. In less than a month this official made £1,000 out of smuggled opium. The profits appear to be huge, as in Cambogia, Annam, Tonkin, Indo-China the cultivation and the sale of opium are legal, and a little pot bought for, say, 2s. at Saigon is sold for £3 in Toulon. About 4lb. of rough, unprepared opium can be bought in the East for 30s., and when the demand is brisk, it would fetch £60 in Toulon. Such gains are enough to tempt the most timid of smugglers, and great quantities arrive weekly under the nose of the Customs authorities done up in small packets, which are thrown into the harbour or carried on shore by sailors, Chinese cooks, coolies, stokers and firemen. Once on shore, the opium soon finds purchasers, and the correspondent says he writes of what he knows when he states that opium dens swarm in such-and-such streets of which he names a dozen, kept by horrible old women, where officers daily resort as if to afternoon tea, between five and seven. Even if some exaggeration is admitted in the conclusion drawn that the vice is very rampant, the facts vouched for are quite grave enough to warrant a searching inquiry, which will probably be ordered when the above-mentioned interpellation is made in the Chamber.

EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

At the High Court, yesterday, a plaint was filed on behalf of Mr. Francis Robinson against the Maharaja of Dumraon, for a sum of rupees three lakhs and other sums amounting in all to about six lakhs of rupees. The claim is based on an agreement between the parties, whereby it was agreed that in the event of the plaintiff using his best endeavours to support the Raja in his claim to the *gadi* and in the event of the Raja's eventually obtaining his seat thereon, or a declaration that he was entitled thereto, the Raja would pay the plaintiff a sum of rupees three lakhs and an annuity of Rs. 1,000 per month for life.

The plaintiff claims that he did all that was required of him under the agreement and as the Raja now occupies the *gadi*, he claims to receive what is due to him under the agreement.

The plaint was admitted, and a written statement directed to be filed.

ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL COMPANY AND THE ADMIRALTY.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Aragon, due to leave Southampton on April 25 for South America, was the first British liner to leave England armed in accordance with Mr. Churchill's proposals. The necessary structural arrangements having been made by the company's workmen, two 4-7in guns, supplied by the Admiralty were mounted on the poop. It is proposed also to mount guns on the company's Amazon, the next liner of the "A" class to leave this country. Each of these vessels is of about 10,000 tons gross, and each brings, as a rule, large quantities of chilled meat to England from Argentina. The company's officers and seamen include a large number of Naval Reserve men who would be capable in an emergency of firing the guns.

It is perfectly obvious that such armament could not possibly be intended for offensive purposes. As a defensive weapon it is sufficiently powerful to counteract the risk of an attack by some lightly armed foreign merchant ship. There is really no secret about the fact that a large number of foreign merchant ships have been built with a view to a very formidable armament. For instance, it was, it is believed a stipulation in old contracts granted to the North-German Lloyd for the carriage of Far Eastern mails that the vessels should be armed; the provision was required avowedly because the vessels might be called upon to act as troopships. Some of the North-German Lloyd liners in the Eastern services are known to carry platforms for four guns, while any one can discover on the decks of certain of the North Atlantic liners platforms decked over for as many as eight heavy guns—two on the fo'c'sle head, two in the forewaist, two in the after waist, and two on the poop. But these vessels are really merchant cruisers, and on the outbreak of war those in European waters might be expected immediately to fit out as warships in the naval dockyards.

To what extent other shipowners will follow the example of the Royal Mail Company remains to be seen. It is known to have been the wish of the Union Government that the two new mail steamers just ordered by the Union Castle Company from Harland and Wolff should be fitted for armament, but besides the Aragon the only vessels already provided with gun platforms are probably one or two liners, such as the Arcadia, built by the P. and O. Company at the time of the Pendjeh "scare."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, May 10.

The services of Major Jay Gould, I.M. S., have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, to fill the appointment of Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Capt. A. J. Lee, I. M. S., has been appointed specialist in electrical science, 6th (Poona) Division, with effect from 30th April.

Miss Winifred Heintz Wright has been appointed Nursing Sister, Q. A. M. N. S. for India, with effect from the 28th February.

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

The Military Works Department are about to prepare a project estimate for a new Cantonment at Delhi. The site is a wide and healthy one, to the west of the high ground, which will overlooks the new capital.

Major-General Townshend has been selected for Brigade Command in India and will be posted to Jhansi.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Building No. 13 (Gymnasium, Colaba), having been condemned as unsafe, is to be closed, and is placed out of bounds for the troops in the Garrison from this date.

Duties for the week ending, 18th May, 1913.—Field Officer, Major W. P. Alexander, Royal Garrison Artillery; next for duty, Major W. D. Nichol, Royal Garrison Artillery, Medical Officer, Captain A. Hendry, R. A. M. C. and next for duty, Captain C. M. Rigby, R. A. M. C.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Colonel J. Smyth, I.M.S, to officiate as Assistant Director of Medical Services, Secunderabad Division.

Lieut. J. Scott, I.M.S., is appointed to Medical charge of 29th Lancers.

Lieut. A. J. Cruikshank, R E, to officiate as A.C.R.E., Jhansi District.

Major A. G. Bremner, R.E., to officiate as Commandant 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Colonel A. A. J. Johntone, Commanding Rangoon Brigade, assumed Officiating Command of Burma Division on 25th April.

Capt. W. R. Daniell, 123rd Rifles, to be Aide-de-Camp to the officiating G. O. C. Burma Division.

Lieut. E. C. Doyle, A. V. C., is posted to Jhansi.

Major A. H. D. Riach, R. E., to officiate as A. C. R. E., Loralai District.

Lieut-Colonel H. L. Goodenough, 92nd Punjabis, assumed officiating Command of Mandalay Brigade on 29th April.

REGIMENTAL.

32nd Lancers.—Major A. M. Hennell to officiate as Squadron Commander.

32nd Lancers.—Lieut V. H. S. Smith to officiate as Adjutant.

97th Infantry.—Capt. W. C. Kirkwood to officiate as Double Company Commander.

97th Infantry.—Capt. G. L. J. Cavendish to officiate as Double Company Commander.

92nd Punjabis.—Lieut. C. H. Clibborn to be officiating Adjutant.

15th Sikhs.—Lieut. A. E. Barstow to be officiating Quarter Master.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Major W. J. P. Preston, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel E. J. M. Wood granted leave.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.—Major H. Hulseberg, Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major G. G. P. Humphreys, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Colonel F. J. Fowler, D.S.O., officiating in Command of the Belgaum Brigade.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Lieut. E. L. Poyser, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, 6 months in India, pending resignation.

Capt. and Adjutant G. F. Waterworth, D. S. O., 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, 4 months ex India.

Capt. P. W. Fraser, D. S. O., 2nd Cameron Highlanders, 3 months 18 days ex India.

Capt. C. T. Grimshaw, D. S. O., 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 3 months in India.

Capt. S. Perry, R.G.A., 60 days ex India.

Lieut. C. G. P. Jones, R. G. A., 60 days ex India.

Lieut. M. D. Lecky, R.G.A., 60 days ex India.

Capt. P. F. Norbury, Commandant, Aden Troop, 7 months ex India.

Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Stephen, 14th Hussars, 60 days ex India.

Lieut. J. C. Manley, R. F. A., 62 days in India.

Capt. B. Burgess, R. E., 60 days in India.

Lieut. C. A. Gouldsbury, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 6 months ex India.

Lieut. T. M. Carpendale, 8th Cavalry, 4 months ex India.

Lieut. D. B. Edwards, 39th Central India Horse, 206 days ex India.

2nd-Lieut. E. M. Malone, 5th Light Infantry, 90 days in India.

Colonel H. B. Walker, D.S.O., G.S.O. (1) Burma Division, 4 months ex India.

Lieut. W. K. Rebsch, 92nd Punjabis, 4 months, ex India.

Lieut. C. E. E. Wells, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 10 months ex India.

2nd Lieut. T. H. S. Swanton, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 1 year ex India.

Lieut. F. L. Roberts, 7th Rajputs, 90 days, ex India.

Major W. R. B. Colan, 67th Punjabis, 5 months ex India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—

Major G. M. Molloy, 34th Horse, 6 months M.C.

Major F. V. L. Pritchard, 96th Infantry, 6 months, M.C.

Major N. M. C. Stevens, 121st Pioneers, 4 months.

Capt. H. R. Watson, 81st Pioneers, 4 months.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The text of a Bill to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909, is published.

The statement of objects and reasons says:—A small portion of the crescent site allotted by Government for the Prince of Wales Museum is not required for that purpose, but can be used to great advantage by the Corporation in rounding off a dangerous corner. The Bill re-vests the land in Government, and after it becomes Law, the land will be made over to the Corporation on condition of its being included in the road,

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, Bombay, was driving along Queen's-road in his motor-car, when a boy named George De Souza, attempted to cross the road in front of the car and was knocked down by a mud-guard.

Seeing the car coming, a brother of the boy and another who were with him, tried to stop him, but he broke away from them and rushed across the road. The boy was taken to the G. T. Hospital in the car, where he has been detained for treatment.

SPORTING NEWS.

AQUATICS AT POONA.

LAST GYMKHANA OF THE SEASON

POONA, May 11.

"Rosherville" was again the rendezvous on Saturday evening when the third of the Aquatic Gymkhanas of the present dull season took place. As a weekly diversion, these pleasant little gatherings on the river bank are growing in popularity, and though this must necessarily be the last of them, owing to the near approach of the monsoon, there will be one more fete on the river on Wednesday. Several interesting events figured on the programme, the one which gave rise to most amusement being the Victoria Cross race on barrels, which was got off in heats, and was won by Mr. Wurtele, the only competitor who did not come to grief.

Details:—

ARAB RACE.—Crews of men in Canadian canoes to kneel in bows as far forward as possible—50 yards: Mr. Wurtele, 1.

Also competed: Messrs. Netherall, Courtis, Bacon, Greenshields and Captain Langrishe.

PIG-STICKING:—Crews of one lady and one gentleman in Canadian canoes, the lady to carry the spear.

First Heat: Mrs. Greenshields and Mrs. Venn Ellis.

Also competed: Miss Fitzgubbon and Mr. Wetherall, Miss MacGeorge and Mr. Wurtele, Mrs. Woodward and Major Lillington, Mrs. Stowel and Mr. Heath.

Final: Mrs. Murphy and Capt. Langrishe (bye) 1.

Also competed: Mrs Venn Ellis and Mr. Greenshields, Mr. Brooks Smith and Capt. Brooke—Smith (bye), Mrs. Monteith and Mr. Irwin (bye).

BLIND-FOLDED PADDLING:—Crews of one lady and one gentleman in Canadian canoes. The gentleman to paddle, the lady to direct him—50 yds.

Miss MacGeorge and Mr. Wartele 1.

Also competed: Miss Fitzgibbon and Capt. D. H. Powell, Mrs. Sheldon Smith and Mr. Greenshields, Capt. and Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Forbes Tullock and Mr. Edwardes, Mrs. Murphy and Capt. Langrishe.

V. C. RACE:—The competitors will be mounted on barrels. Will paddle to where the dummies are floating, pick one up and return to winning post.

First Heat: Mr. Wurtele 1.

Also competed: Messrs. Wetherall, Courtis, A. S. Cain, Mason and Capt. Langrishe.

Second Heat: Mr. Bacon 1.

Also competed Messrs. Gordon, Reyndos, Gibson, Harvey, Kelly, Greenshields and Capt. Venn Ellis.

Final: Mr. Wurtele 1; Capt. D. H. Powell 2; and Mr. Wingate 3.

Also competed: Messrs. Bacon, Irwin, Mundey and Plowden.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

It seems likely that no regimental teams will appear this season in the Beresford Polo Tournament at Simla.

SUN-STRICKEN PASSENGERS.

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL ON REACHING BOMBAY.

The s. s. "Caledonia" arrived in Bombay Harbour on Friday evening with the Australian mails, ten passengers and general cargo. Several cases of sun-stroke are said to have occurred on board the steamer during the voyage, and three persons were removed to the European General Hospital, as soon as the ship arrived in the harbour. One of the passengers is said to have shown symptoms of insanity and was removed to a lunatic asylum in Colombo, when the ship touched that port.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busshire" till further notice (15-5-12).

All communication with southern places, Philippines now normal (8-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia. Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitzheko, Vizes (Koorprulu), Bauchitron, Sotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-12).

Communication between Mexican States of Chihuhua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Communication between Loanda and Melange and Novo Redondo is normal (7-5-13).

No restrictions now in force on telegrams for Hankow (2-5-13).

THE ENGLISH CUP.

VICTORY OF ASTON VILLA.

The largest crowd ever seen at a football match in England gathered on the Crystal Palace ground on April 26 to see, or at any rate hear, Aston Villa beat Sunderland by a goal to nothing in the final tie of the Football Association Cup Competition. The number of spectators entering the ground was 121,919, which easily beats the "record" of 110,000 set up 12 years ago when Tottenham Hotspur drew with Sheffield United.

There is reason for believing that the influx of professional spectators from the Midlands and the North was greater than on any previous Cup-tie holiday. The number of excursionists arriving at the terminal stations had certainly never been equalled even when Aston Villa—by far the most popular club of the provincial League—had last worked its way into the final tie, and from all one heard and saw they had more money to spend than on any former visit to London. There was, one judged, some slight falling off in the numercial strength of the contingent from Lancashire and Yorkshire, who may be distinguished from the Midlanders by a traditional distrust for everything London eats and drinks which causes them to bring up numerable jars of home brewed beer and baskets of home made provender. On the other hand the Far North was unusually well represented: one heard on all sides the dialects of Middles brough, Sunderland and Newcastle-on-Tyne which approximate closely and yet more closely (in the order of naming) to the stiff Doric of the territories beyond the Cheviots.

In point of fact these statistical impressions are based on the comparative frequency with which favours were worn. Your Londoner seldom wears the colours of a provincial team engaged in the final tie, unless he has a "coupon" on the result, which is, unfortunately, too often the case. His lack of interest in the result or, more lamentably, the shallowness of his pocket (he is a poor man in comparison with the Northern weaver or miner or shipbuilder) compels him to think twice about the spending of a copper or two. Since nearly everybody was wearing either the Aston Villa or the Sunderland colours it would seem to follow that the proportion of invaders from the Midlands and the North was larger than usual.

Moreover, the crowd, taken in its entirety was distinctly less biddable than one remembers it to have been during recent years—a significant fact when considered in relation to the case with which a London gathering is handled by the police, thanks to the experience Londoners have in applying the principle of "festina lente" on forced marches through intricate and crowded thoroughfares. Even in the larger provincial towns the necessity of never scrummaging is not so strongly enforced as in the multitudinous metropolis and that was one reason why fierce, concerted rushes were unusually frequent among the occupants of the terraces, and also in truly horrific exodus townwards at the end of the match. And, just before the game began, crowd on the far side of the packed ground got quite out of hand, overwhelming a too stanty force of police and surging into places to which they had no right whatever. Many of the railings designed to render the crowd of standing spectators less fluid and mobile collapsed with a crash, and there must have been scores of minor casualties. Extra police were sent for, but they did not, of course, arrive in time, if indeed they arrived at all. The situation seemed so dangerous, indeed, that the teams were sent out a few minutes before the time fixed for the kick-off—a most judicious step since it had the effect of causing the crowd to settle down at once.

LETTER TO THE JUDGE.

In the King's Bench Division on Wednesday Mr. Justice Darling sent for Mr. F. E. Smith and Mr. Hayes and informed them that he had received a letter from Lord Alfred Douglas enclosing a copy of a letter he had written to a witness in the case. The letter was undoubtedly libellous, and it might be that the person named would desire to take proceedings. It was not the Judge's duty to shelter Lord Alfred Douglas and therefore he handed the letter to counsel for the defendants. If it was demanded by the witness referred to it would be at his disposal. Lord Alfred Douglas would receive no letter from him. Mr. Justice Darling, and he desired that he should not write to him again. Any further letters would be handed over also and would amount to an aggravation of the offence which Lord Alfred Douglas might have committed against the gentleman referred to.

TRIAL FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL.

At the Old Bailey on April 24, before the Recorder, Lord Alfred Douglas was tried on the charge of publishing defamatory libels concerning his father-in-law, Colonel Frederick Custance.

Mr. Muir appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cecil Hayes defended.

Though lacking in urbanity the crowd never degenerated into a mob. It was always good-tempered and inclined to respect the amenities of a more reasoned civilization than that to which it was accustomed. The Londoner's occasional courtesies, such as scraps of volunteered information, were received with a show of gratitude that was evidently heartfelt and sometimes verged on the pathetic.

In the crowded trains returning from the Palace experiences were as usual, freely discussed. In one carriage at least no one was able to say that he saw the match right through. Many declared that they did not see the ball, and, such was their happy disposition of mind, they made a boast of the fact. The man who avowed that he did not even see a blade of the grass of the pitch was really envied. All seemed to accept their fate as a curious thing, worthy of being recounted to their children in after years as a proof of the stupendnous crowd which assembled to witness the historic encounter between Aston Villa and Sunderland at the Crystal Palace in the year 1913.

THE GAME.

The game, though appreciably better than any of the final Cup-ties of the last four or five years, was merely good in parts. It was fast and open at the beginning, but the promise of a brilliant start was not kept—chiefly because the backs on either side soon took to high kicking, the great fault of modern professional football, and were also anxious to dispose of the remotest possibility of danger by getting the ball away into touch. It was seldom, indeed, that either line of forwards justified their high reputation; there was little or none of that all-along-the-line passing at top speed which has distinguished the Aston Villa attack in other victorious years. On both sides too much time was wasted in mere pattern-weaving, and when a concerted attack was delivered the obvious thing was always done at the critical moment. The head-to-head passing was at times uncannily clever; yet one felt that in some cases a piece of straightforward dribbling would have been more effective.

There could be no doubt that Aston Villa was slightly the better side at all points of the game—even at half-back, where Sunderland were supposed to have a distinct advantage. The more popular team ought certainly to have scored more than the single goal adroitly headed by Barber late in the second half.

On the whole the best feature of the game was the superlative excellent of the defence on either side. However awkward the position the backs contrived to get the ball safely away, and Hardy, the best goalkeeper England has had for a long time, gave a delightful exhibition. The forwards, with the exception of Hampton and Buchan who had flashes of originality, were little more than painstaking. The professional forwards' external conscience—the club director with his ignorant idea that individualism is always selfishness, that game can only be won by passing—was worrying them all the time.

But what was chiefly to be regretted was the ill-feeling which expressed itself in countless acts utterly unworthy of sportsmen. One of the Sunderland half-backs was the most frequent offender; it was not his fault that Hampton, whose onslaughts were robust but never unfair, did not leave the ground on a stretcher. But there was little to choose between the two sides in this respect: Aston Villa did not succeed in living up their historic reputation for playing a clean and sportsmanlike game. It is a game. It is a grave pity that the most popular match of the year should be apt to supply the crowd with so many object lessons in the tactics of foul play and ill-conditional manners.

Another point that invited comment was the way in which the game was continually being stopped for small casualties. These expensive professionals seem to be very fragile creatures; the smallest hack, which no Public School boy would think of noticing, is enough to send them to earth in a well-acted, but suppemely ridiculous agony of pain, whereupon the referee blows his hard-worked whistle and hurries up to soothe the injured spot with a sympathetic paw. The Football Association ought really to appoint an official matron to mother these tender creatures, to kiss the place to make it well officially. Her presence in "cantiniere" costume would certainly add to the gaiety of the Cup-tie crowd.

BIRMINGHAM'S WELCOME.

The Aston Villa team returned to Birmingham on Monday night and were given an enthusiastic reception. They were met at the station by a band and, headed by several mounted police, drove in a char-a-banc through crowded streets to the Grand Hotel. On arrival at the Grand Hotel, Bache was handed a letter from the Lord Mayor expressing his regret that he was unable to meet the team and sending heartiest congratulations on their well-deserved success.

RUSSIA AND THE POLES.

CONCESSIONS IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—Important questions of principle are being raised in the debate in the Council of the Empire on the Bill for the reform of municipal government in Poland on the basis of the Russian Municipal Government Law of 1892. The benefits of this charter of the Russian towns, especially regarding self-government, are to apply, with local adaptations, to Polish towns. The proceedings of town councils may be conducted in the Polish language. The chairman is to furnish a Russian translation of declarations in Polish if so desired by any member. Police control generally is to be removed, and special concessions are accorded to Warsaw. These provisions, which were recommended by the Committee have been practically accepted by the Government.

In the general discussion on the first reading various members opposed the proposal to sanction the Polish language on the ground that a uniform language was a prowerful bond of union. M. Shebeko, on the other hand, contended that the authorized use of the Polish language would more than anything help to draw Poland closer to Russia.

Baron Rosen, the former Ambassador at Washington, advocated a broad-minded policy for the frontier regions, based on intelligent sympathy with local needs and susceptibilities. Only thus could voluntary allegiance, the true bond of union, be created. The existing balance of power was not a permanent guarantee of peace. This balance might be disturbed by a progressive increase of ornaments. The frontier population should be inspired by a sense of solidarity with the Russian people in order that if a universal conflagration broke out the whole Empire might be ranged under the banner of the exalted ruler who stood for the union, the might and the glory of Russia.

On the second reading of the Polish Municipal Government Reform Bill the Council of the Empire, by a majority composed chiefly of the Right rejected the proposal to sanction the use of the Polish language in proceedings in town councils.

Eventually the Polish Municipal Government Bill adopted by the Council of the Empire and returned in amended form to the Duma for ratification. Although the language clause has been rejected, the Bill confers a number of benefits, not the least among which is the provision that the municipal authority cannot be superseded by the Executive for "reasons of State." The substitution of the names of the separate territorial divisions of the designation "The Governments of the Tsardom of Poland" in the title of the Bill is typical of the kind of way in which the Nationalist spirit of the majority of the Council asserted itself. If, as is conceivable, the Duma restores the language clause, the tension between the two Chambers of the Legislature will be come more acute.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

(Bombay to the Bosphorus).

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers :—

London, April 26.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, a Bill introduced by Mr. W Pearce (Labour), member for the Limehouse division of Tower Hamlets, to extend polling hours at Parliamentary elections, was carried by 208 votes to 56. The Bill provides that polling booths shall open at 7 a.m., and continue open till 9 p.m., on election days.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

Brussels, April 26.

A sensational double suicide occurred yesterday, at Antwerp. A lad of 18 and his sweetheart, whose amatory affairs were not running smoothly, ascended the Tower of Antwerp Cathedral, and together threw themselves from the top.

The spire of the great Cathedral of Antwerp is 403ft. high.

ANTARCTIC HEROES FUND.

London, April 26.

The "Daily Express" declares that the Antarctic Heroes Fund is being held up, owing to the delay of the Government in announcing their intentions in respect to the dependents of Captain Scott and his comrades.

In the meantime the widow of Petty Officer Evans, R.N., who was the first to succumb on the march back from the South Pole, is receiving "urgent assistance" from the newspaper fund.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

London, April 26.

Mr. Abraham Fischer, formerly Premier of the Orange River Colony, and Minister for Lands in the South African Union, has issued a manifesto dissociating himself from the anti-Imperial policy and the antagonism to General Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, developed by Mr. Hertzog.

ARGENTINE KEROSENE FIELD.

Buenos Ayres, April 26.

Much interest is displayed in the report of the discovery of a vast field of petroleum yielding country in the Argentine province of Salta.

RUSSIAN FLYER KILLED.

Berlin, April 26.

Another flying fatality has occurred at Johannisttal, in Silesia, and the victim is again a Russian aviator, whose aeroplane fell with him from a considerable height. The man, whose name was Abramovitch, was killed instantly.

BOXING.

London, April 26.

The date of the Wells-Carpentier fight has been postponed till June 1.

London, April 27.

"Matt" Wells has practically decided to visit Australia. He is awaiting Mr. Bakers acceptance of terms.

Sydney, April 27.

Mr. R. L. Baker, controller of the Sydney Stadium, says he has offered "Matt" Wells a big guarantee for three contests in Australia, two with Mehegan. He is now waiting a cable of acceptance from Wells.

SCULLING.

London, April 26.

Pearce, who is to row Barry for the world's championship, is in such good condition that he does not need as strenuous a preparation as was expected.

IN BRIEF.

London, April 26.

The Admiralty authorities have placed a provisional order for the machinery of the Australian warship Brisbane with the firm of Vickers, Maxim and Co.

Seoul, April 26.

The representatives of Japan and of the foreign Powers have signed the draft of an agreement abolishing existing and prohibiting further foreign settlement on Korea.

Berlin, April 26.

At Leipzig yesterday, Herr Kohler and his wife, arrested on a charge of conducting a system of espionage on behalf of France and Russia, were convicted. Kohler was sentenced to seven years' and his wife to nine months' imprisonment.

London, April 26.

The returns dealing with the "Material Pauperism" of Great Britain forthe financial year ended, March 31 are the lowest on record This is attributed to the effect of the old age pensions system.

London, April 26.

It is reported that the thoroughbred stallion The White Knight has been sold for 40,000 guineas to go abroad.

Some ten years ago, says the "Statesman," there was a "revival" in the Khasi and Jaintia hills, under the auspices of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Mission, which was said to bear a striking resemblance, in many of its features, to the "revival" movement then proceeding in Wales under the leadership of the evangelist Evan Roberts. Remarkable stories of conversions on a large scale were published, and the census report just issued by Mr. McSwiney shows that these stories were well-founded. The number of Christians in the Khasi and Jaintia hills has almost doubled within the last ten years, and now stands at 31,257. So far as the province of Assam generally is concerned, the growth of Christianity is said to have been less than during the two previous decades, but even so it was at the rate of 85 per cent. Most of the converts appear to have been won from the Animist tribes, whose main desire, says the report, is "freedom from the terrors amidst which they live." In the Goalpara division a teacher called Sib Narayan Swami, who professes a kind of Vedic Hinduism, has conducted a campaign against the gross fears and superstitions of Animism, and is said to have reduced the numbers returned as Animists from 125,618 at the previous census to 47,339 in 1911. Assam seems to be as impressionable a country, from the missionary standpoint, as Japan.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co Crawford Market Bombay

DECIMAL ASSOCIATION.

PROGRESS REPORT.

The annual report of the Decimal Association says :—In reporting recent progress we deal first with the results obtained within the British Empire, and separately with the advances made in Foreign Countries.

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

Following the announcement in our Prospectus, the General Medical Council has announced that all measures and weights in the new British Pharmacopoeia, including those referring to dosage, will be in the Metric System, and that in order to facilitate the use of the Pharmacopoeia by medical men, the equivalents for dosage will also be given in the Imperial system. This will be the only use of the Imperial system throughout the work, and in itself this is a very great advance. The issue of the new Pharmacopoeia will, of necessity, be followed by a considerable increase in the use of the Metric Weights and Measures in medical practice.

METRIC CARAT.

In consequence of a successful agitation on the part of the jewellers of the United States for the adoption of the Metric Carat of 200 milligrams, prominent jewellers and gem merchants in London, have recently approached the Deputy Warden of the Standards through the medium of the London Wholesale Jewellers and Allied Trades Association with a request that the new carat be made compulsory throughout the Jewellery Trade. Major Macmahon in reply assured the deputation that he would use his very best efforts to bring about the change suggested; he thought he would simplify methods, and thus enable foreign dealers to trade in a system identical with their own.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Early last year a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws of the Union of South Africa, regarding weights and measures, was introduced in the House of Assembly by the Minister of Commerce and Industries. In the Schedules detailing the weights and measures to be permitted for use in the Union, the standards mentioned are metric only, but Imperial equivalents are also given. Pressure of other business unfortunately prevented the Bill from going forward to second reading, but its terms are interesting as showing the attitude of the Union Government in relation to the weights and measures question. The Bill appears to have been regarded with favour generally and it is to be regretted that there was not time for its passage. However it remains on record as a serious manifestation of the favourable attitude of the Union Government towards the Metric Weights and Measures.

DOMINIONS ROYAL COMMISSION.

This Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the trade of the British Empire and sitting commenced in October last.

In view of this important Commission, the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at their Eighth Congress held in London, in June 1912, passed the following resolution unanimously.

"That whereas, with the progress of industry and the development of trade throughout the world, the establishment of uniform systems of weights, measures, and currency becomes more and more desirable and necessary, therefore, be it resolved that this Eighth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire recommends that the British Imperial Council of Commerce be requested to take steps to bring this question before the Imperial Trade Commission which is now about to sit."

Mr. Charles Charleton, the Chairman of the British Imperial Council of Commerce, attended the Royal Commission on their behalf and personally urged the adoption of the Metric Weights and Measures. He stated further that his Council supported the Decimal Association,

The Decimal Association was also specially invited to submit its case, and a statement was carefully prepared and forwarded to the Commissioners. This statement is printed in the second Blue Book issued by the Commission (Cd.6517); it sets forth the reason why the adoption of the Metric Weights and Measures would be beneficial both to the internal trade of the Empire and to the trade of each portion of the Empire with the rest of the world. The attitude of the Colonies towards metric reform is also fully shown, and details are given of recent progress in metric legislation. The Association was also invited to send three witnesses to give evidence before the Commission. Lord Belhaven, our President, Mr. Alexsiemens and Mr. Aldred Barker, (Professor of Textiles at Bradford Technical College), were chosen to represent the Association, and they attended the sitting of the 6th November. Their evidence was very ably given and appeared to create a favourable impression on the Commssioners. The Commission is now visiting the Dominions, commencing with New Zealand, and proceeding thence to Australia, South Africa and Canada. It is expected that its report will be presented in time for consideration at the Imperial Conference of 1915. Steps have been taken to organise pro-metric feeling in the Dominions to be visited by the Commissioners, and it is believed that they will receive ample evidence during their travels of the favourable attitude of these communities towards the reform we advocate.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Edward C. Barton of Brisbane has done splendid work in arousing public interest in the metric system. He has arranged public meetings at which he has delivered lectures on the subject and his strenuous and persevering efforts have resulted in the passage of a number of resolutions in favour of the metric system. It is proposed to form a branch of the Association in the Commonwealth and in this the Association will probably have the support of the Teachers' Organisations.

GUERNSEY.

The weights and measures of this island have long been in an unsatisfactory condition and during the past three years considerable discussion has taken place as to the best means of regularising them. In October, 1910, it was decided that English weights and measures should be adopted, but no practical steps were taken to enforce this decision. At a recent sitting of the States of Deliberation, the resolution of 1910 was rescinded, and a small Committee was appointed to examine the question afresh and to report what scheme would best suit the requirements of that Island. The friends of the Metric System are numerous and active, and are losing no opportunity of advancing its claims.

MALTA.

An Ordinance, prescribing the adoption of the Metric System in Malta, was sanctioned in March, 1911. The Governor of the Island has power under the Ordinance to fix the date for its coming into operation, and under this power he has ordered it to be introduced on the 1st July, 1914.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SIAM.

The late King of Siam was at the date of his death (October 1910) on the point of introducing the Metric System into that country. The matter was dropped for the time being, but the Minister of Lands and Agriculture revived the subject and in consequence His Majesty the present King, on the 15th November, 1911, ordered the adoption of the Metric System throughout the kingdom. An optional period of only one year was decided on for the reason that the total absence of any law on the subject of weights and measures made the introduction of a properly legalised system a matter of extreme urgency.

CHINA.

A Bill for the complete introduction of the Metric Weights and Measures has passed its first reading in the Advisory Council, and has been referred to a Committee for expert advice. The Government proposed to send delegates to all the Provinces to arrange tables for the conversion of the old weights and measures into those of the new system. These tables will be made known universally. Then three years after the promulgation of the Metric System, it will become necessary for all shops to use weights and measures according to that system, and six years later the Government will prohibit the sale of goods by the old weights and measures. One of the chief arguments which led to the rejection of our Bill in the House of Commons in 1907, was that the Lancashire cotton manufacturers and merchants would suffer if they were forced to adopt metric measures, because, such was the innate conservatism of their customers in the Far East, the latter would regard any change in the dimensions of the Fabrics offered to them with extreme suspicion, and would prefer to continue to buy on the old standards which would be supplied to them by our competitors. In view of the introduction of this Bill by the Chinese Government, it would appear that this argument can no longer be used by our opponents, and this was specially urged before the Dominions Royal Commission.

RUSSIA.

The British Empire, the United States and the Russian Empire are the only remaining great communities which have not adopted the metric weights and measures; an indication therefore of the attitude of the Government of any one of these countries towards this reform must have a considerable bearing on the attitude of the other countries. The Russian Minister of Commerce has recently addressed an official letter to this Association in which it is stated that the Government view with favour the establishment of the metric system in the Russian Empire, the estimated population of which is 165 million. Legislation, establishing more firmly the use of the metric system in Russia, has been approved by the Imperial Duma and submitted for sanction to the Council of the Empire. Formerly the metric system was only permissive in cases where the parties to bargains had previously agreed to its use. Apparently it is now proposed to extend this permission to the general use of the metric system. Section 3 of this Bill makes the use of the carat of 200 milligrams obligatory in the trade in precious stones, but this is the only instance in which the system is applied compulsorily. The Minister of Commerce further announces that the Government cannot proceed with the obligatory introduction of the metric system until the periodic control of weights and measures in all parts of the Empire has definitely organised, but he says in his letter addressed to this Association that a large number of Government institutions use the metric system according to the law now in force.

MOTOR-CAR IN THE SEINE.

MME. ISADORA DUNCAN'S TWO CHILDREN DROWNED.

A most distresting motor-car accident took place on April 19, in the Paris suburb of Neuilly, when the car containing the two young children of Mme. Isadora Duncan the well-known dancer, and their nurse, a Scotswoman named Miss Annie Sim, was precipitated into the Seine, and all the occupants drowned.

The car, which was in charge of driver, named Masserand, left Mme. Isadora Duncan's house in the Rue Chauveau at Neuilly about 3-20 p.m., in order to take the children and their nurse for a drive to Versailles. It had only gone a few hundred yards when the driver had to pull up suddenly in order to avoid a taxicab which crossed in front of him at right angles coming from the Boulevard Bourdon. Masserand had to leave his seat in order to turn the crank before the car could be restarted. In all probability he had not properly adjusted the speed-lever, since before he could remount the car started of itself and proceeded at a rapid rate across the Boulevard Bourdon, across the pavement on the other side of the boulevard, and down the sloping grassy bank of the Seine, whence it plunged into the river.

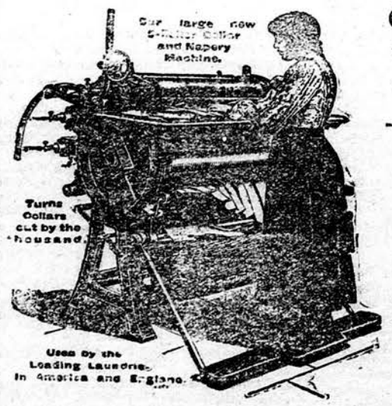
A number of workmen, who were drinking on the terrace of a neighbouring cafe, had witnessed the accident, and they behaved with great promptness and courage. One of them dived several times into the water, but was unable to locate the submerged car. A large motor-boat was soon requisitioned and its crew were the first to succeed in locating the submerged car in the bed of the river. Strenuous and indeed desperate efforts were made to get it to the bank, but an hour and a half elapsed before the crew of the motor boat by means of ropes and anchors finally managed to haul it ashore.

There was a heart-rending scene when the door of the car was opened and the children were found clinging to their dead nurse. The elder child, a girl, named Deirdre, aged six was, like the nurse, manifestly dead. The younger, a boy named Patrick, aged three, who had buried his head on the nurse breast was thought to show some signs of life, and the doctors from the American Hospital at Neuilly did everything possible to revive him, but in vain.

Paris, April 22.

The driver has been charged with culpable homicide.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a bough. On the contrary the irritation in the cronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

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EAU DE COLOGNE
Is most cooling and refreshing in the Hot weather. No Lady Should Be Without It. Sold in sprinkler bottles Re. 1-0, by Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
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OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN,
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GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY
FOR LIST No. 29.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

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Nickel open face keyless lever,		'A' qual.	25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
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Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
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18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA :—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite pens throughout all India and the East. Their oblique points —Fine, Medium and Broad — and easy, pleasant action, distinguish the Hindoos from all other kinds.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY at all their Branches

MAHOMEDAN MOVEMENTS.

NEW SYMPTOMS IN INDIAN POLITICS.

Two noteworthy movements have recently become manifest among Mahomedans in India. The first, remarks the "Times," is a tendency in their political leaders to identify themselves very closely with the programme of the Indian National Congress. The second is a disposition, still somewhat partial in its scope, to foment angry excitement about the fate of Turkey, and to attack British policy in the Near East because it is neutral. It would easily be possible to attach too much importance to both these movements; but they cannot be passed over in silence. The agitation about the Balkan war is probably evanescent. The virtual adoption of the Congress programme may have a more durable significance. The Congress has been always, in the main, a Hindoo organisation, and, though Parsees as well as Englishmen played a large part in its foundation, the Mahomedans as a community long held aloof from its deliberations. They not entirely ignore it, and a distinguished Mahomedan, the late Mr. Justice Tyabji, was in his time one of the ablest of its presidents. But the Mahomedan inclination always lay in the direction of a separate political organisation, which eventually came into being under the name of the All-India Moslem League. The original purpose of the Moslem League was unquestionably something very different from unity of effort with the Congress. The League has not officially, in so many words, announced its intention to pursue more closely the objects avowed by the Congress. It has, however, decided to advocate "the attainment of a system of self-government suitable to India by bringing about through constitutional means a steady reform of the existing system of administration." We do not condemn these aspirations, though we regard them as premature. We do not question the propriety of Hindoos and Mahmedans working together for a common political cause, though we find no confirmation of the new sense of brotherhood in the present state of religious antagonisms in Upper India. The chief interest of the situation is that the new line of activity, not necessarily unwholesome, adopted by Mahomedan politicians is bound to have some effect upon current Indian politics.

The coincident Mahomedan agitation about the Balkan war comes into a very different category. In this country, though strong and ardent sympathies have sometimes been expressed in various quarters both with the Allies and with the Turks, the Government counsels of neutrality have on the whole been well preserved. A large and demonstrative section of Indian Mahomedans has thought fit to adopt an attitude of quite another kind, marked by much indiscretion and foolish violence of speech. We are reluctant to belive that these spokesmen are typical of the bulk of sane and informed Mhomedan opinion in India, but they have made a great deal of noise, and have proved uncommonly responsive to the interested incitements of prominent organs of the Hindoo Press. They have attacked British statesmen, and have clamoured for British intervention on behalf of the Turks. They have telegraphed to the Sultan and his ministers urging the continuance of the war. They have made vague offers of financial help which they are quite incapable of fulfilling. They have spoken of themselves as though they were the guardians of the honour of Islam, and have issued frothy appeals which were really an unconscious insult to the Turkish race they were so anxious to befriend. In short, they have behaved exactly as very thoughtless and ignorant people might be expected to behave under the influence of strong and somewhat artificial excitement. His Highness the Aga Khan, the political leader of the Indian Mahomedans, recently took a wise and courageous step in the hope of checking these excesses. He published a letter in which he urged the leaders of the agitation to cease harassing Turkish statesmen with "irresponsible advice from Indian Mussulmans who know nothing about the grim realities of the position." His counsel appears to have fallen upon deaf ears. The Calcutta Moslems, who seem to be infected with the excitability which pervades the atmosphere of Bengal, held a mass meeting at which they repudiated the views of th Aga Khan as "misleading and inopportune."

POWER AND PROSPERITY.

We trust that the attitude which thus found expression is not widely reflected among the Mahomedans of Upper India, who have hitherto enjoyed a reputation for good sence and balance of mind. The Aga Khan is to-day the most disinterested and experienced leader that the Mahomedans of India possess. When he told his fellow-Moslems in India to refrain from bidding others to fight when they were enjoying "the serene comforts of peace and prosperity he spoke words of shrewd common sense. He might have added that in telegraphing incitements to the Turks to go on fighting th y were doing violence to the reasoned convictions of the most experienced Turkish statesmen and to the bulk of informed Turkish opinion to-day. The Mahomedans of India are the most powerful and prosperous Moslem community in the world. They owe their advantages very largely to the benefits they have derived from British rule. Their duty is, in return, to abstain from acts which will weaken the increasing confidence of Great Britain in the loyalty and restraint of their community. In the past few months the demeanour of the wilder spirits among them has perceptibly diminished that confidence, so slow in its growth, so certain in its good intentions, until the recent unguarded outburst. We are not disturbed by the new craving of the younger Mahomedans for self government, though we hold, with the Aga Khan, that in any case it is "an ideal which can be reached only by generations of effort, by generations of self-sacrifice." He fully appreciate their not unnatural concern for the future welfare of Islam in other Mahomedan countries. But the reckless agitation about the Balkan war which has been conducted of late in India makes it necessary to remind them that the foreign policy of the British Empire cannot be dictated by a section of the people of one portion of the empire. We are ready to respect and consider their suspectibiilities, but it will be difficult to do so unless some of their prominent men show a stronger sense of responsibility.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look young-er, so does Ashbury sisters' Famous Beauty Secret, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible—MADON, SONS & Co., "The Original Madon's," Crawford Market, Bombay.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A RECORD SPRING TEST.

During the course of some recent tests of locomotive spring steel made of vanadium steel, a fiber strength of 256,000 pounds per square inch as the elastic limit was developed. This, as far as our knowledge goes, constitutes a record for locomotive spring steel. Carbon, oil-tempered springs showed an elastic limit of 101,000 pounds; chrome-nickel, spring-tempered springs, an elastic limit of 134,500 pounds, and the chrome-vanadium oil-tempered springs showed a limit of 256,000 pounds.

BATTLESHIP WITH FOUR-GUN TURRET.

Multiple-gun turrets are certainly in favor just now; for the French authorities have decided to adopt four guns in each turret for their four ships of the "Normandie" class, which are to be laid down this year. There are three turrets, one forward, one amidships just abaft the smokestackes, and one on the quarter-deck. These ships are 574 feet long, 87 feet 7 inches broad, and displace 25,200 tons on a 28-foot 4-inch draft. The armament consists of twelve 13.4 inch guns and twenty-four 5.5-inch guns. The armor belt is 12½ inches in thickness.

COLUMBUS AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is stated that the three models of Columbus's ships, built in Spain and sailed here and exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, are to be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition in 1915. If the plans are carried out, the little craft will leave Chicago, pass down the Mississippi, through the Gulf of Mexico, and so through the Panama, Canal and up to San Francisco. There is something very appropriate in the suggestion; for it was in the search for a westward passage to India that Columbus set out on his classic voyage. On the last of his four voyages, he reached the Isthmus of Panama, and his name is commemorated at Colon. The vessels made the passage over the stormy Atlantic Ocean and it is not asking too much that they should cross the Gulf of Mexico, and sail up the western coast to San Francisco, always supposing that they have been maintained in good repair during their long sojourn at Chicago.

GASOLINE IN WAR.

Commandant Ferras considers that the fuel question for automobiles and especially for power wagons is a vital point for the French army, as a large amount of gasoline needs to be imported. From 1910 to 1912 the imports rose from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons, America furnishing a large part. Home production of fuel is desired, but this is a difficult matter. Among the fuels, benzol has only a limited production, and each country is likely to absorb its own product. Thus Germany produces 200,000 tons of benzol and at the same time consumes 700,000 tons of gasoline. France produces but 10,000 tons and this is not enough even for the autobuses in Paris, which need 16,000 tons. Alcohol is a home product, but it is dear and the price fluctuates by speculators' manœuvres. Chemists are occupied with new products, but we must wait for these. Petroleum or heavy oil, however, seems to have a good future should inventors be able to apply it as well to automobiles as in the Diesel engine. Schist oil is extensively found in France, and there is a good outlook in this direction.

PSYCHOLOGY OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Men of science are not very adept at advertising themselves, but there are a few professors, especially in the land of America, where advertising is a fine art who have turned a semi-benevolent eye on the theory of advertisement in order to see how far the art can be reduce to a science. They have tried to find what are the psychological principles which underly effective advertisement. What is it that makes the human mind think of soap when it happens to see the name of Pears? What makes it think of Pears when it happens to think of soap? There two problems are, in fact, different, as perhaps the lay mind will perceive it can recall a day when it had never heard of Pears; or will suppose that the article to be introduced to public notice had not been a soap but a new mineral water. Repetition, of course, will answer for a great deal; but even in repetition certain psychological laws must be observed to obtain the best and most lasting effect; and repetition is itself dependent on other psychological laws, of which the chief are the law of "attention" and the law of "connection." Let one, however, first consider with Professor Munsterburg some of the aspect of the repetition of an advertisement. In a treatise by Munsterburg on "Psychology and Industrial Efficiency" (Constable) he describes an experiment made at Harvard University to discover whether it was more effective to have a large advertisement repeated a few times or a small one repeated a number of times. For the sake of clearness we may speak of full-page advertisements, or half-page advertisements or a page divided into smaller fractions. The first result at which he arrived was that a quarter-page advertisement repeated four times had a stronger memory value than a single full-page advertisement or than a half-page advertisement repeated twice. But this relation does not usually hold for smaller fractions of a page than a quarter; though rather oddly it does hold down to the eighth of a page with women observers. That is to say, that with women observers an eighth of a page advertisement repeated eight times takes a more tenacious hold on the memory than one full page; but if the relative size of the advertisement to the page falls below one-eighth the rule does not hold good.

SIZE AND RICHES.

Some other experiments made by Professor W. D. Scott gave a greater advantage to the large advertisement on the score of size merely, but it is clear that this is partly because large advertisements are usually associated with the rich firms which advertise a great deal and the final verdict reached by the psychologists is this: A business man who brings out a full-page advertisement once in a paper with a circulation of 100,000 would leave the desired memory-impression on a larger number of readers than if he were to print a quarter-page advertisement in four papers, each of which had 100,000 circulation. But if he uses one newspaper only he would produce a greater effect by printing a quarter page four times over than by using a full page advertisement once. Allied to this effect of repetition is the question of which posit on on a page a quarter-page advertisement is most effective. The best position will probably be guessed at once by most readers. It is the right hand top corner, which claims 33 per cent. of attention. Next to that is the left hand top corner, with 28, followed by the bottom right hand, with 23 per cent., and the bottom left hand, with 16 per cent. When, however, we turn from the consideration of repetition, or quantity of advertisement, to its quality or to the characteristics in it which make it remembered and valued, new problems arise. The first thing an advertisement must do is to "display" itself effectively. The human eye is the first adversary whose indifference the advertisement must win over. Now the eye in getting an impression of a page, or a wall, or a sandwich board acts like a very small camera in obtaining a series of pictures which, being afterwards pasted together, make up the full page, or placard. That is to say, the eye does not see clearly much at one time, nor does it move in a continuous sweep to cover the object. It stops three-tenths of a second, takes in an eye-full, turn back or goes on, takes in another eye full, and so on. In fact, when one looks at a magazine or newspaper page for two seconds we really take a dozen looks or eyefulls, and put them together afterwards.

A COMPLEX TASK.

The task of the eye in these circumstances is really a very complex one. Consequently an advertisement ought (1) to make the labour of the eye slight if ought (2) to furnish any material for the eye to take in as convenient "eyefulls" and (3) it ought to arrange the eye-fulls which are to catch the eye in such a way that the piecemeal report they are most likely to put together will convey the impression the advertiser desires to leave. It is perhaps, easier to give examples of what an advertisement should not be or should not do. Its lettering must not by itself be too large, or a single eye-full may not take in the whole phrase. Or the eye may move about the page unguided, and so may be tempted away from essential facts.

"ATTENTION" AND "CONNECTION."

The foregoing observations are a small part of the principles of psychological "attention." Equally important are matters of psychological "connection." Here again one may find one's best illustrations by saying what a pictorial advertisement should not do. It should not have an irrelevant picture with a mere note of the article or of the firm producing it. If it desires to sell seeds, or door-knobs, or coffins, it should not have a wasted picture, say, of Mr. Lloyd George to accompany them, but something associated with these article. Then again, some advertisements are better suited to make a reader buy a piano, or a motor, or a greenhouse rather than the Jones piano, or the Smith motor, or the Brown greenhouse. Here, again, is a waste of a picture. Moreover, there is a good deal in the choice of the picture. The advertiser must learn what satisfies or what bores the prospective buyer. The picture of an ugly manufactory or an uninteresting manufacturer in an advertisement of harmoniums might be interesting if the buyer wanted to acquire shares in the company, but does not convey to him the thought of the rich, pure tones of a harmonium for the home. In fact it might end by irritating him if he had the artistic temperament. It behoves an advertisement, than to be attractive; but above all—and to sum up—it must obey the three psychological laws of "connection, which are closeness, relevance and concreteness. In less technical phrase, it must connect the article and the name, it must connect the desirable qualities with the name, and the name with the idea of purchase.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DEPOSE.

At the present moment children of every age from eight to eighty all over France are engrossed in the delights of a new puzzle game which is every whit as fascinating and as entertaining as the famous "Pigs in Clover" that captivated and held the interest of English people of all ages a little while ago. Known as "Depose," the new puzzle consists of a neat wooden frame with a glass lid, under which is a three-leaf clover, a diamond, a heart, or a map of France, pricked all over with tiny holes, each marked with a number into which has to be deposited a fraction of the globule of quicksilver imprisoned under the glass lid, but which is free to move as only quicksilver can over the shining raised surface of the device. The intricacies and difficulties of the puzzle (which, while entirely fascinating, is anything but easy of accomplishment) may be increased a hundredfold by all manner of rules and regulations as to how the holes must be filled, imposed by individual players. By no means the least fascinating feature of the new game is due to the fact that there are apparently no tricks that can possibly help the player to accomplish the desired end and fill the empty spaces before the mercury escapes on to the back-ground of the puzzle so disqualifying the competitor continuing the game. At present "Depose" is craze in Paris, where considerable sums of money are staked upon the player's chance of making a big score of the numbered holes which he fills with quick-silver. In one big shop alone several hundreds of the puzzle are sold week by week, and judging by the enthusiasm with which the game has already been received in the few country house parties in England where it has already made its appearance, it promises to become a rage of the season.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th May, 1913.

132. Regimental Committee Meeting.—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee on Tuesday, May 13th, at 9 p. m.

Business:—To consider an estimate for White Mess-suit.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.
Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

During the last ten years the tea-drinking habit has been obviously on the increase among the people on this side of India, says the "Statesman" and well-found tea-shops are now a conspicuous feature in the bazaars. It will be generally admitted that the tea-shop is a great improvement on the liquor den, but it is less pleasant to learn from the latest proceedings of the Darjeeling branch of the Indian tea Association, a great deal of this bazaar tea is stolen. There is nothing, of course, in the traditions of this country to render this state of affairs inherently improbable, and if it is correct the gardens must be mulcted of a very large quantity of tea in the aggregate. The Darjeeling branch regards the nuisance as sufficiently serious to render further enquiries desirable, and to justify the offering of a reward to the police for the detection and conviction of cases of theft of tea.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying Terms purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is of those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

LOST IN QUEEN'S HALL.

The composer Fanelli, some of whose work was performed by the Colonne orchestra in London, describes an experience he had at Queen's Hall during one of the concerts (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News").

Wishing to hear the orchestra to the best advantage, he ascended to the highest gallery of the building without saying anything to anybody and hid himself in a corner.

"The public listened beautifully," he writes, "and I was overcome with emotion. Seeing that they were determined to have me on the platform, I began to descend, but lost myself completely in a maze of passages. I wandered about for some time opening doors until it was too late to think of appearing. When I found my friends again they were very angry with me for what they considered my breach of good manners in not responding to the applause."

POWERFUL BASS.

A recent story about Mr. Roosevelt (says the "Manchester Guardian") suggests one that Toole used to tell, with Irving as the victim. An American politician tells the story that he dreamt he was in heaven and saw Roosevelt listening attentively to the angelic choir. During an interval the ex-President approached the conductor, and after a few complimentary remarks expressed the view that the choir wanted strengthening. He recommended 20,000 more soprani, about the same number of alti, and some 15,000 tenors. "Um, quite so," said the conductor, "and about how many thousand basse?" "Basses?" said the great man. "I thought you knew. Why; I sing bass!"

MARRIAGE LOTTERY.

I do not remember a more striking reflection on the hazardous nature of matrimonial venture than this fact related to me by a prominent society woman (says the London correspondent of the "Daily Dispatch"). At her wedding there were eight bridesmaids, all of whom have since married but not one of whom is now living with her husband.

PAYING FOR THE PICTURES.

Sandy went for a drink and he ordered a whisky and soda for which they charged him a whole shilling (says the "Liver Post.") He complained of the price, and said that he was only accustomed to pay threepence for a nip of whisky. "Yes, that's all well enough," said the barman, "but you've got to pay something here for the surroundings—the velvet seats and the mirrors and the beautiful pictures on the wall, and all that."

Next day Sandy went into the same place again ordered a drink, and put down threepence. It was a different barman, but he protested.

"No, no," said Sandy. "No, no, mon; that's all right. I saw yer pictures yesterday."

PARENT'S PART.

A parent in one of the further southern suburbs (says the "Manchester Guardian") was astonished to observe his very young daughter steal dramatically on to the grass plot and proceed to toss handfuls of torn paper over its surface. While he gazed, the actress's slightly older brother suddenly emerged from cover of the shrubs, collared the little girl and sternly led her away. It appeared that the game was "Suffragettes"; the torn paper symbolical of damage to golf-greens; the boy either an ordinary or a "special" constable. The parent himself had, he found afterwards, a place in the cast. His part was that of the man who clears up the torn paper.

MAN WHO WOULD NOT COME OUT.

There is a strike on in the tile-laying trade in Glasgow. The men (says the "Glasgow News") desired one of their foremen to come out, but as he was on quite a different footing he refused. The leaders made up their mind that if he was so determined not to come out they would "keep him in." The foreman resides in the Hillhead district, and when he endeavoured to leave his home on Thursday morning he found it impossible to get the door open. Finally help was summoned in the shape of an early workman, and then it was discovered that a cracket was screwed into each side of the door. Before a "rescue" could be effected tools had to be handed through the letter-box in order to get the iron stanchion off.

TIMING A PIGEON RACE.

A busybody met a man in the street carrying a "grandfather" clock (writes a correnpondent in the "Manchester Guardian,") and, anxious for details of a flitting or the like demanded, What art carrying that for? The other hurried by with the curt explanation—"I'm timin' a pigeon-race

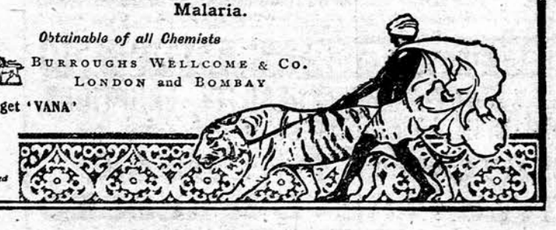
WHAT THE KILT CAN DO.

Mr William Campbell, late of the Black Watch, has just finished an Imperial tour in a kilt. He walked through India, Ceylon, Australia, and New Zealand covering over 50,000 miles (says the "Daily Mail")

"The Highlander's garb," he says, "attracted a surprising amount of attention. At Taranto, in Italy, I was arrested for doing an impromptu Highland fling in the street. In Ceylon I came near to being murdered at a religious festival, for people took me for a devil. In New Zealand a Maori chief offered me a native bride in exchange for the costume. My kilt was certainly a nuisance sometimes. The sun in Australia is so powerful that I spent much money on Eau de Cologne with which to bathe my exposed knees in an attempt to keep off the mosquitoes."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relief; the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

ICILMA HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.
This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Fortify your Constitution against Malaria, by taking
'VANA' BRAND TONIC
(TRADE MARK)
It stores up a reserve of vitality and power. Those whose vitality is lowered, who lack energy and vigour, fall easy victims to Malaria.
Obtainable of all Chemists
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON and BOMBAY
See you get 'VANA'

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FOR SALE OR HIRE,
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PIANOS BY
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ERARD, BECHSTEIN,
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AND
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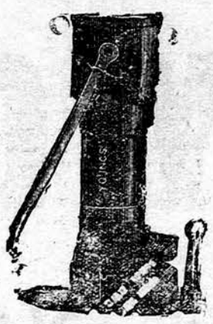
AND
OTHERS.
NEW PIANOS,
Rs. 300 to 4,500.
USED PIANOS FROM
Rs. 150.
S. ROSE & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

"LUTON"

HAT DYE
With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.
Manufacturers:—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.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MANUFACTURERS OF
HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS
Ship, Bridge, Traversing, Locomotive, Pulling, Carriage Lifters and other Types, Pulley Block,
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 27.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
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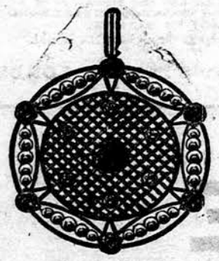

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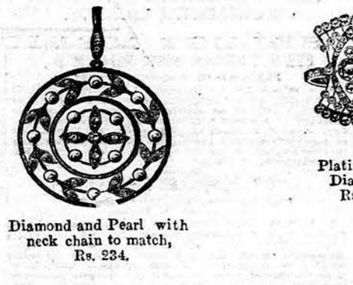

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